# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 SEPTEMBER 1981

## Egypt

Clerical Permits--In reviewing the 9 September Egyptian press, MENA reported that Minister of State for Religious Trusts Zakariya al-Bari has declared that the requirement of obtaining a permit before delivering sermons in mosques will be strictly observed. The inister added that mosques are not for casting doubts and harming national unity, which only serve the ends of biased persons and communists, the enemies of Islam.

Arrest of Enemy Agents--MENA, citing AL-AHRAM, reported that intelligence authorities recently arrested members of a secret organization in Alexandria who were carrying out espionage and hostile activities on behalf of the rejectionist states, which finance it. The paper noted that government authorities see rejectionist support for the organization as being aimed at feeding "sectarian sedition" in Egypt and at inciting attacks and criticism of the United States and the peace agreements.

## Lebanon

Jerusalem radio reported that Palestinian forces violated the cease-fire in southern Lebanon by shelling villages under the control of Maj Sa'd Haddad's Christian militia. Earlier, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio claimed that the IDF and Haddad's militia had fired at Palestinian positions late on 7 September. According to Jerusalem radio, Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Ref'ael Eytan accused the Palestinians of repeatedly violating the cease-fire and asserted that they intend to resume activities against Israel after they have completed their reorganization.

Reporting on the security situation in Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio spoke of renewed gunfire in the business district and noted that "certain obstacles" precluded the opening of crossing points between the eastern and western sectors. The radio also reported armed clashes between local organizations in the northern city of Tripoli late on 7 September.

## Libya

Tripoli radio reported that at a dinner in honor of visiting CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak on 7 September, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said U.S. armed aggression had convinced Libya of the need to strengthen cooperation and cohesion among the progressive forces of the world. He announced that Libya will confront imperialism and that strengthening ties with the "socialist camp" is an important part of this.

## Steadfastness and Confrontation Front

Citing the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR, the Voice of Palestine reported that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front will hold a summit conference in Tripoli, Libya, on 15 September. Foreign ministers of the front states will hold a preparatory meeting there on 13 September.

## Saudi Arabia

According to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani told the London newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that his country has given up the idea of reunifying OPEC oil prices at $34 per barrel, the price Saudi Arabia said it would accept at the recent Geneva OPEC conference. Yamani said he expects the present oil glut to force prices below $32, the current Saudi price. Riyadh radio reported the minister as telling the paper that Saudi Arabia is maintaining the $32 level out of its commitment to OPEC and its desire to unify prices. Oil would once again become a political weapon, he said, when the present excess of oil disappeared.

## Iran

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, drew attention to the need for stricter security to guard the Majlis against bomb attacks. Speaking to members of the Islamic Republican Party Central Council, he urged them to "know 100 percent those who are to protect the Majlis", since "it is those who are supposed to protect the place who cause the tragedy." Meanwhile, the radio also reported that Prosecutor General Hoseyn Musavi-Tabrizi announced plans to expand offices of the revolution prosecutor throughout the country.

## Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique, carried by Baghdad radio, said Iraqi forward units attacked enemy positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, killing more than 100 Iranians. However, an Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio reported only minor ground combat and claimed that Iranian aircraft bombed Iraqi installations in the Bostan region.

## Afghan-Pakistani Relations

Karachi radio reported that Pakistan has lodged a strong protest with Afghanistan over recent violations of its territory by DRA Armed Forces. In a note to the DRA charge d'affaires in Islamabad, Pakistan warned that further border violations may have serious consequences. In remarks reported by the radio, Pakistani President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq indicated that Afghanistan has staged such incidents deliberately to coincide with its diplomacy. However, Afghanistan has continued to deny violating Pakistani territory. According to Kabul radio, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY accused Pakistan of propagating fabrications under U.S. pressure. While firmly rejecting Pakistan's "groundless reports," BAKHTAR called on the Pakistani leaders to consider the DRA's "positive and constructive stand" in order to normalize relations between the two countries.

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AL-MAJALLAH ON PLO CONTACTS WITH IRANIAN EXILES

PM081038 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5 Sep 81 p 22

[Unattributed report: "Hani al-Hasan Meets With Bani-Sadr and Rajavi; PLO Seriously Studying Question of Israeli Arms Shipments to Iran"]

[Excerpt] Hani al-Hasan, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, arrived in Paris last Sunday with the specific mission of holding talks with Mas'uj Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, and former Iranian president Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. Last Sunday Abu al-Hasan held several hours of talks with Rajavi. Later he met Bani-Sadr and early this week he continued talks with both men. The meetings took place in Auvers-sur-Oise, 35 km from Paris, where the two men are staying.

AL-MAJALLAH has learned that Al-Hasan came to Paris delegated by 'Arafat to hold talks with Bani-Sadr and Rajavi "on all matters" in the Iranian arena. Sources told AL-MAJALLAH that there are two trends inside the Palestinian resistance: The first demands continuing cooperation with Khomeyni and his regime, while the second calls for Palestinian support for Bani-Sadr and Rajavi. Certain Palestinian sources have information suggesting that Bani-Sadr will shortly return to power in Iran. AL-MAJALLAH met with Hani al-Hasan and asked him about these talks. He said: "The ties between the Fatah movement and the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization as well as those with Brother Rajavi are long-standing and strong. Rajavi fought with us in Jordan in 1970. We, of course, are very interested in what is happening in Iran, and we have discussed this matter with him at length. We believe that stability should return to Iran. We also condemn the executions being carried out there." Speaking about Bani-Sadr, he said: "Our relations with him are good, and he was loyal to the Palestinian revolution when he was in power. He is one of the strongest supporters of the PLO."

We asked Hani al-Hasan, who was first PLO ambassador in Tehran before he was replaced by Salah az-Zawawi, whether there is Palestinian mediation between Khomeyni and Bani-Sadr. He replied: "There is really no serious common ground for such mediation; but, should opportune conditions arise, Yasir 'Arafat is expected to do so." Asked about reports on Israeli arms deals with Iran, Al-Hasan said: "The PLO is studying this case, and I will discuss the matter with Bani-Sadr and Rajavi and see what information they have about it. This is a very important case which must be studied carefully to find out whether it constitutes a change in Iran's policy or whether it is just a matter of falling into a trap."

ARAB LEAGUE MEETING POSTPONES SUDAN SANCTIONS

NC081937 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Tunis, 8 Sep (AFP)--Arab League ministers have put off a decision on sanctions against Sudan for normalising its relations with Egypt, sources close to the league said today. The sources said the Political Committee of the league's Ministerial Council discussed the matter on the first day of its 76th ordinary session yesterday but decided it should be passed on to the meeting of foreign ministers in Rabat in advance of the forthcoming Arab summit. The Political Committee also failed to discuss Beirut's demand for a special Arab summit on Lebanon, the sources said, indicating that nothing would be done about this subject until the Rabat summit in the second half of November, when a special session on Lebanon will be held. The sources said the committee also reaffirmed the need for greater cooperation between the Arab world and black Africa, and the Arab world and the league and the European Economic Community.

The Political Committee also instructed League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi to invite his counterparts in the United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organisation and the Organisation of African Unity to attend the opening of the Rabat summit. Today's discussion by the league's Economic Committee was expected to concentrate on the relaxation by some countries, including France, of their attitude toward Israel, which has upset Arab states.

ARAB LEAGUE POLITICAL DELIBERATIONS REPORTED

LD090136 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The Arab League Council ended its meetings that were convened within the framework of its ordinary 76th session yesterday [8 September] at noon. The economic, social, financial, legal and administrative committees ended their sessions and adopted a number of resolutions that will be submitted to the council at its final session that is expected to start this morning [9 September].

Meanwhile, the Political Committee has continued its work and listened to a statement regarding the recent U.S.-Libyan air incident read by the head of the Libyan delegation. The committee recommended that the council support the Libyan stand when the question is discussed at the UN General Assembly. It has been learned that the Political Committee, after discussing the Zionist entity's project to build a canal connecting the Mediterranean and Dead Seas, has taken a number of practical measures to prevent the Zionist enemy from carrying out this project, in particular the strict application of the Arab boycott rules [words indistinct].

Regarding the suspension of Israel's membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency, the committee called for efforts to gain international support for [words indistinct] stipulating the suspension of the Zionist entity's membership in it. The Political Committee also decided to boycott all airline companies using Kalandia Airport in occupied Jerusalem. On the question of [words indistinct] to and from occupied Palestine, the committee decided to entrust the Arab League Secretary General with the task of contacting the countries that [words indistinct] emigration and those that [words indistinct] on it, and explaining the dangers of such emigration and the threats that [words indistinct] regarding security and peace in the area. Then the committee took a number of measures with regard to Jewish emigration to Palestine.

The committee also discussed the question of Israeli excavations under the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim submitted a report on Israel's acts [words indistinct] against the Al-Aqsa Mosque and its intention to destroy it through excavations, which have been carried out in stages for years. The present stage is the most dangerous of all and involves the Israeli plan to carry out [words indistinct] by destroying the mosque and our Arab Islamic heritage. The Jordanian minister called for exposure of the Israeli crime and [words indistinct] the Zionist enemy and making world public opinion bring pressure to bear on Israel to halt its acts of aggression against Jerusalem and its destruction of the Holy City. He then proposed the submission of this subject to the forthcoming Arab summit.

Libyan Delegate Scores Sudan

NC090846 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the people's committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office, has renewed the Jamahiriyah's call for suspending the Sudanese regime's membership in the Arab League and all affiliated oranizations and agencies and for withdrawing Arab ambassadors from Khartoum because of that regime's departure from Arab unanimity and its alliance with the agent Egyptian regime.

In a speech delivered yesterday at the meeting of the Arab League Council currently being held in Tunis, he said the Numayri regime's collaboration and alliance with As-Sadat, who is ostracized on the Arab and Islamic levels, means that it recognizes the stable [istabl] [Camp] David agreements and that it has obviously joined the camp hostile to the Arab nation's struggle. This is an act of treason that must be confronted by the same method that has been adopted against As-Sadat.

Brother al-'Ubaydi affirmed the need for all Arab states to adhere to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summit meetings on the boycott of the Egyptian ruler's regime and to apply the boycott laws to all firms, organizations and individuals who are dealing directly or indirectly with the Zionist enemy.

Brother al-'Ubaydi also submitted the question of the recent U.S. terrorist aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the Arab League Council in Tunis. This topic was discussed on the basis that it is one of the items on the agenda.

All speakers denounced the flagrant aggression and expressed their country's condemnation of this blatant aggression by U.S. imperialism. At the end of the debate, the council adopted a number of recommendations, including the following: The [Arab League Political] Committee heard a statement by the brother head of the Jamahiriyah delegation on the aggression that was committed by the United States against the Jamahiriyah's people. It recommends supporting the Libyan Arab stand when the subject of the aggression is submitted to the UN General Assembly.

It has been learned that the Sudanese ruler's delegation refused to condemn the U.S. imperialist aggression against the Jamahiriyah's people during the discussion of this subject.

## HAWATIMAH ADDRESSES PALESTINIAN YOUTH CONGRESS

NC071528 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] At the second congress of the Palestinian Democratic Youth Organization held in Beirut yesterday, the secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayif Hawatimah, warned of a new Israeli aggression. He also expressed support for the political opponents of the Egyptian regime and denounced As-Sadat's latest repressive measures.

Referring to the Arab followup committee's most recent decisions, Hawatimah said that they are vague and imply disarmament of the Palestinian resistance. Hawatimah affirmed that the Palestinians would never give up their right to acquire the arms they need to resist the enemy.

About 400 delegates attended the congress as well as guests. Speeches were also delivered by the representatives of youth organizations and the Lebanese National Movement.

YAMANI ON SAUDI OIL PRICING, PRODUCTION POSITION

LD081550 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, petroleum and mineral affairs minister, declared that the kingdom does not intend to raise the price of its oil at the moment and that it believes that the price of $32 per barrel is a high price and against its own interests. He said, however, that the kingdom has maintained this price to implement its commitment to OPEC out of a desire to unify the price with others and to safeguard the unity of the organization.

In a statement to the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, which is published in London, Shaykh Yamani said oil will return as a political weapon when there is a balance between supply and demand. His excellency added that to talk about oil as a weapon, while there is a great oil surplus at the present moment, is a figment of the imagination even though the oil as a political force still exists.

His excellency explained in this connection that raising production would have the effect of shortening the period when the oil weapon can return to its former strength. He said the kingdom follows in its oil policy a line that safeguards its own interests and the interests of OPEC, in addition to paying attention to the position of the developing countries and the desire of the kingdom not to create out of the high price of oil a great burden on these countries which they cannot bear.

His excellency, the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, stated that to accuse the kingdom of being the cause of the oil surplus or the increased stockpiling of oil by consumer countries is ridiculous. He said it is understood to all that the cause of the international glut was the high price of oil and the drop in demand and that the current stockpiling had taken place during periods in which the average production of the OPEC member states was at maximum rate while the kingdom was producing less than what it is currently producing.

Shaykh Yamani affirmed the commitment of the kingdom to the OPEC resolutions. He said the Bali conference, which was held last year, stipulated that the official price for marker oil should be $32 per barrel. The kingdom abided by this price while other OPEC member-states used the permission from the organization to increase their prices to a specific ceiling; therefore, the responsibility [for the consequences] of this falls on the states which implemented it. His excellency noted that as a result of Saudi policy in production and pricing many major international companies hesitated to implement their projects to explore energy substitutes. He said this matter is in the interest of the Arab issue because it restores importance and strength to oil.

His excellency, the minister of petroleum, explained that the states which sell their oil at high prices began to give big discounts, either covertly or overtly, and they have various means to do this such as circumventing the [official] price of crude oil and selling oil products at very reduced prices. There is also another method to get around it and that is bartering. In this case the state sells its oil at a high price--its official price--but it buys goods at very high prices. The state which bought the oil and sold the goods has actually paid for the oil at a price which is much less than the posted price.

Shaykh Yamani noted that OPEC's share in the international market 2 years ago was 31 million barrels a day. The kingdom was then under the pressure of market and buyer needs, and thus it was compelled to increase its production and exhaust its reserves of oil much faster than it needed to. And now demand has fallen and (?prices) have dropped and they will continue to drop for some time. He added that if the kingdom were to reduce its production this would be done only to safeguard the interests of OPEC and the interests of the kingdom or by the effect of the market itself.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING SRI LANKAN VISIT

LD081434 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1110 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Joint communique on the visit to Saudi Arabia by Sri Lankan Presient Junius Jayewardene 6-8 September]

[Text] At-Ta'if, 8 Sep (SPA)--In response to an invitation from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, His Excellency J.B. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, paid a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 6 to 8 September 1981.

During the visit his excellency the president held talks with his majesty the king which dealt with issues of mutual concern and in particular with the Middle East issue, the current situation in Asia and Southeast Asia and bilateral relations. There was a prevailing atmosphere of friendship, understanding and mutual trust, which reflected the good existing relations between the two countries: From the Sri Lankan side the following took part in the talks: His Excellency A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency R.J.G. de Mel, minister of finance and planning; His Excellency Mohamed Hanifan Mohamed, minister of transport and Islamic affairs; His Excellency (Minikid Wila), presidential secretary; His Excellency (Kila Kratan), minister of finance and planning's secretary; His Excellency (Ronie Werakon), director in the Ministry of Finance and Planning; His Excellency (John Johnny Ratan), director of Middle Eastern Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency (Munir Awilla), director of economic affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and His Excellency (Jaba Siqa), Sri Lankan charge d'affaires in the UAE. On the Saudi side the following took part in the talks: His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Roval Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers; His Excellency Shaykh 'Abbas Fa'iq Ghazzawi, head of the Asian and African Sections at the Foreign Ministry.

His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz lauded the efforts of his excellency the president of Sri Lanka in various international fields to safeguard peace, justice and stability in the area and the world and the role played by Sri Lanka in the Nonaligned Movement and its infinite support for Arab issues. He also praised the efforts of his excellency the president and his government to achieve progress and prosperity for the people of Sri Lanka.

The two sides expressed concern about the increasing military presence of the big powers in the Indian Ocean. They expressed the hope that all parties concerned will cooperate with the UN Interim Committee on the Indian Ocean to facilitate the convening of the international meeting of the Indian Ocean in Colombo as soon as possible, in order to take practical steps to implement the UN declaration regarding the Indian Ocean as an area of peace.

In the framework of discussing the cooperation in the regional field, the two sides have agreed on the imperativeness of taking all the steps to create a climate marked by more understanding and confidence in the area. And in this connection the two sides have agreed to cooperate closely in matters that achieve these aims in west and South Asia.

The two sides have welcomed the convening of the international conference on Kampuchea. They expressed the hope that the interim committee will continue its consultations with all the states in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in order to assert the participation of all the parties concerned in subsequent sessions for the purpose of speedily reaching a solution that could lead to the evacuation of all foreign armed forces from Kampuchea and help the Kampuchean people to decide their own political future freely and democratically.

The two sides expressed their desire to develop the relations of friendship that exist between the two countries and consolidate the cooperation in the cultural and economic fields. And in this framework they have decided on an exchange of visits between the two countries' officials to expand the fields of cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides studied the Middle East issue and agreed to denounce Zionist aggression against the Arab nation generally, and the Palestinian people in particular. They also denounced Israel's annexation of Arab territory by force. They stressed their resolve to stress the need for a speedy Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territory occupied since 1967 and primarily holy Jerusalem. The two sides affirmed their absolute support for the Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle to recover their rights to self-determination, to return to their homeland and to establish their independent state on their own soil under the leadership of the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides strongly denounced the Israeli attack on the atomic reactor in Iraq and the continuous aggression against southern Lebanon, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations and customary international conduct and human rights. It has become necessary for the international community to confront these conditions with decisive measures to put an end to these attacks. In this connection the two sides declared their complete support for the unity and security of Lebanon and its territory.

His excellency the president saluted his majesty the king for the eight-point peace formula contained in the statement recently released by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al'-Aziz, which aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East area.

The two sides strongly stressed their stand on the armed Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and they demanded the withdrawal of the invading Soviet forces to enable the Afghan people to decide their own future free of foreign interventions.

In regard to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the two sides consider that the continuation of the war between the two states tends to jeopardize stability and peace in the area. They thus appeal to the two sides to end this war. In this connection they support the efforts of both the good offices committee emanating from the Islamic summit conference in Mecca qnd the committee set up by the Nonaligned Movement to arrive at a solution to this conflict.

The two sides have observed that the Law of the Sea Conference, after long years of negotiations, has nearly reached the end of its final session. They appealed to the international community to ensure the successful conclusion of this conference during the session which will be held in March 1982 with the participation of all states.

The two sides have also agreed that the application of a new international economic system is a basic matter for ensuring peace, justice and security in the world. They affirmed their complete support for the international efforts to achieve this. They expressed the hope that the summit conference soon to be held in Campon in Mexico and also the session of the UN General Assembly will produce an upsurge in international optimism in this regard.

His excellency the president of Sri Lanka expressed gratitude and appreciation for the hospitality and great welcome accorded him and the accompanying delegation. He also expressed admiration for the achievements that have taken place in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the leadership of his majesty the king. His excellency saluted the government of his majesty the exalted king for the wise policies it follows in safeguarding peace and justice and the welfare of the international community.

The two sides have considered the visit of his excellency the president to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as an important step toward strengthening and consolidating relations between the two countries and opening up new fields of bilateral cooperation in economic and cultural fields. His excellency the president at the end of his visit has extended an invitation to His Majesty King Khalid to visit Sri Lanka which he gratefully accepted. Its date will be fixed later.

## PDRY

### 'ALI NASIR INTERVIEWED ON AREA ISSUES, POLICY

GF061757 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 6 Sep 81 pp 6, 7

[Mustafa Abu Labadah interview with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, general secretary of the YSP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in Aden--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Tension in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf is being heightened. U.S. media will use the PDRY-Libyan-Ethiopian tripartite treaty to increase regional tension as a step toward increasing counter political and psychological mobilization. This is the current feeling. Mr Chairman, some countries of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf countries are--justifiably or unjustifiably--anxious as a result of the PDRY-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty. Then the conclusion of the PDRY-Libyan-Ethiopian friendship and cooperation treaty came to spread clouds of anxiety and feelings of tension in the area--feelings which everyone knows you have constantly been anxious to dispel.

1. The participation of a non-Arab country, Ethiopia, in this tripartite treaty has caused some people to task about the effect of this treaty on the security of the Red Sea and the Strait of Bab al-Mandab.

2. At a time when the United States is seeking to link several countries in Africa, the Red Sea and the region in a political axis with stationary and mobile military bases and facilities, the conclusion of the tripartite treaty has made some people believe that it is a political axis to counter the aforementioned U.S. axis.

3. There is a third hypothesis that says that this treaty is an indirect response to the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council. By the way, how true are the reports that you have asked to join the council?

Answer: The fact is that the answer to your question lies in what you said in your introduction about what is happening to increase tension in the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf. So that we do not deceive ourselves or our people, I say to you very frankly that we refuse to negate our minds and falsify the facts in order to believe what is being said about the illusory dangers which the Americans claim result from the friendship and cooperation treaty we concluded with the Soviet Union, whose ties with the Yemeni and Arab peoples are honest and based on the firm support for our legitimate rights and causes. The Soviet Union has never occupied or threatened to occupy any part of our territory.

I am sure that you will agree with me when I say that the claims recently made of the so-called Soviet threat to the countries of the region are not new to us. We have all heard them before we signed the friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union and prior to the tripartite PDRY-Libyan-Ethiopian summit in Aden. I will not be exaggerating when I say that when U.S. circles were threatening to occupy the region's oilfields and setting up the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] for this purpose, there were those who volunteered to talk about the so-called "Soviet threat."

Therefore, we were not surprised at all by the spread of fear and "anxiety" among those who are colluding with the United States in the wake of the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union and the treaty with Libya and Ethiopia. This is because those who allow themselves to justify the imperialist and aggressor policy of the United States and defend its interests and present it with land, sea and air as a base for operation of the RDF will not hesitate at all to spread lies, fabrications and illusions and provoke unjustifiable anxiety. The real anxiety all honest people must feel should be directed at the RDF's presence in the stationary and mobile U.S. military bases in parts of our region.

In any case, our Arab people cannot believe that the United States is a friend of the Arabs and a champion of their legitimate causes. At the same time, our Arab peoples are fully aware of the stands of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia on Arab causes and their support for the Arab struggle. It thus follows that our dealings with friends should be different from our dealings with enemies. It is the right of the Arab people to confront present and future threats, mobilize their resources to defend their security and sovereignty and cooperate with all those who support their just struggle and champion their legitimate rights.

As for your question about our stand toward the Gulf Cooperation Council, I would like to stress that we were not asked our view on the establishment of this council, nor were we asked to participate in it. On the other hand, we did not ask to join it. In our judgement the Sultanate of Oman's membership in the council cast doubts on its aims, despite the fact that we believe that the views of some council members do not agree with Omani views.

Question: Mr Chairman, excuse this sharpness in asking questions and probing for details. However, there is a belief shared by the region's leaders that you personally, and your leadership, are always anxious that others should understand you with objectivity and not under the influence of propaganda and psychological campaigns--including the campaigns that will follow the conclusion of the tripartite treaty. What exactly is the nature of the danger you feel is threatening you, individually or collectively--the threat you wanted the treaty to confront?

In analyzing the situation one should not forget that the United States will use this treaty as a premise to frighten the area countries, and indeed the entire world, on the pretext that oil has now become threatened as a result of the creation of an axis of three states linked to the Soviet Union by friendship treaties. Consequently, Washington will exploit this climate of fear to set up more bases and deploy more forces.

Answer: First of all, it should be understood that the recent tripartite treaty serves Arab causes, primarily the Palestinian Arab people's cause, and constitutes a force supporting the Arab struggle. In this sense it does not represent a new axis, but is directed against imperialist and Zionist moves and plots. It would not be divulging a secret to tell you that this treaty does not differ in its content from a previous treaty we concluded in the past with Ethiopia--a treaty that we never kept secret. We are not accustomed to hiding the facts. We do not fear the psychological war that the imperialist media monopolies have consistently waged against us and against the people of the area. As for us in the PDRY, we are tired of hearing what is said about the illusory dangers that threaten the oil as a result of our country's relations with the Soviet Union. We will not be in the least surprised if this hackneyed story is circulated again following the signing of the PDRY-Libyan-Ethiopian friendship and cooperation treaty. Thus, it is our right to ask: Who is threatening the region's oil? Is it Libya, which has vast reserves of oil? Is it the Soviet Union, which is the biggest oil-producing country in the world and which constantly and firmly supports our Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause, as is well known to all? It is the United States that is threatening the region's oil.

It is the United States that has threatened and still threatens to occupy the Arab oilfields and has formed the RDF for this purpose and supports Israel's policy of aggression and expansion. Those who try to exonerate the United States of its blatant aggression and its ugly ambitions to exploit the oil and resources of the region and of the entire Arab homeland are only misleading themselves.

Hence, allow me to say that we shall not throw dust in the eyes so as to cover up for the moves of the imperialist powers in this area and the real dangers resulting from them. Everyone knoes that it was former U.S. President Gerald Ford who threatened to occupy the Arab oilfields in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula in the mid-70's. U.S. imperialism renewed this threat through the statements and stance of the U.S. Government both during former President Jimmy Carter's administration and during President Reagan's administration.

Since then, the RDF has been formed, U.S. military bases have been set up in some area countries, such as Oman, Somalia and Kenya, and military facilities have been obtained to reinforce the presence of U.S. warships and to organize provocative exercises. All these aggressive activities do not pose a danger to us alone but threaten the peoples of the entire region. Needless to say, they occurred before we concluded the friendship and cooperation treaties with the Soviet Union, Libya and Ethiopia.

Question: Mr General Secretary, the PDRY leadership continues to be the target of repeated media campaigns, the latest of which are the stories about the dismissal and trial of 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, and before that about the competence of Brother 'Ali 'Antar, and before that about Mahmud 'Ashish. In your view do these rumors reflect the party's dynamism and vitality, and do they affect the party's unity and general policy?

Answer: Hearing such hostile propaganda has become a very common thing for us. Imperialist and hostile information media have accustomed us to the spreading of lies, fabrication and all that is likely to creat confusion and doubts about the soundness of our policy and the cohesion of our ranks. These media are still continuing their overt and covert psychological warfare against us in order to mislead public opinion and cast doubts about our progressive regime and its revolutionary leadership. All I can say in this regard is that our party today is richer in experience, more united and stronger than at any time in the past. Its ideological, organizational and political unity is daily growing stronger. There are two shining facts in our party and political life: The first is that it is the party that leads our country's economic, military and political institutions; the second is that our party's statutes are the laws that regulate and direct internal party life. Any changes that occur in our party or political life are a natural thing that can happen in any other party or country. We are surprised that such an uproar should be raised regarding such natural matters.

Our confidence in the soundness of our policy is increased by the constantly growing support of the masses for the party.

Question: Tension has returned to the PDRY-Omani border--a tension that appears to be escalating. It has been recently reported that some prisoners have been captured by Oman. By the way, how far have the mediation efforts by Kuwaiti and other countries gone?

Answer: It should be understood that we are not opposing the fraternal people of Oman, who are linked to our people by historic ties of neighborliness and destiny, but we are against the U.S. and foreign presence in Oman, and against Omani policy, which has departed from the Arab consensus.

We welcome and appreciate the efforts of Kuwait and the UAE to resolve differences with Oman. We put forward constructive proposals to our brothers in Kuwait and the UAE. Air with helicopters to kidnap citizens on the border area with Oman. [sentence as published] We condemned this aggression, and informed our brothers in the Arab countries. Although we appreciate the mediation endeavors of Kuwait and the UAE, we shall not be tolerant at all in the fact of any further provocations that infringe on our national sovereignty, threaten our people's security and stability and endanger the safety of our innocent citizens. We are responsible for this. We have the full right to resort to the tried ways and means that safeguard our national sovereignty and our citizens' safety and security. The Arab in this regard. [sentence as published] Despite all this, Omani policy became more intransigent. Provocations against the PDRY increased, the latest of which was the (?air) operation. [sentence as published]

Question: Relations with the YAR almost reached open tension in the last 2 months during the armed clashes between the National Democratic Front and the YAR Army. On the other hand, you have expedited the implementation of numerous agreements in the economic field, the exchange of delegations and so forth. Will relations between the two parts of Yemen go beyond the circle that can be described as a Catholic marriage, in which the two parts cannot coexist with each other?

Answer: The road to the Yemeni people is not and cannot be free of the plots and difficulties engineered by imperialist and hostile forces that do not like to see the Yemeni people united and strong. The main link in the activities of these forces in obstructing the road to unity is to provoke a climate of tension and discord between the two parts of Yemen to pave the way for a return to the internecine fighting and war with the aim of dissipating our people's capbilities, exhausting our people and preventing them from forging ahead toward progress, peace and unity.

We in the southern part of Yemen are always anxious and endeavoring to deepen the peaceful reconciliation between the two parts of Yemen, activate brotherly contacts and dialogue and surmount all difficulties in the way of unity.

Recently, our country has witnessed the first results of the implementation of some of the agreements in the field of economic and trade integration--agreements concluded in the aftermath of the summit meetings between the leaderships of the two parts of Yemen. We are now seeking to expand the scope of unionist action to include joint economic and social projects on the border areas and coordinate development plans and political stands on both the Arab and international levels. On our side, we shall continue to be anxious to thwart the efforts of the merchants of war who are hostile to the Yemeni people's unity and who are using their resources to divide their ranks, dissipate their energies and exhaust them with problems and black sedition. We shall also continue to be eager to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the forces that believe in the principles of the 26 September and 14 October revolutions, that are struggling to achieve our Yemeni people's great aim: the unity of the Yemeni land and people on peaceful and democratic foundations.

In general, relations between the two parts of Yemen have been good during the recent period, as evidenced by the bilateral agreements and constant contacts between the leaderships of the two parts of Yemen.

Question: There are currently active contacts between Aden and Baghdad to raise the level of diplomatic representation and overcome old difficulties.

Did the Iraqi-Iranian war and the rise in international tension in the Gulf region have an effect on bringing the views of the two countries closer to each other?

Answer: We in the PDRY were never the cause of the coolness of relations with Iraq in the past. This is what I personally stressed to President Saddam Husayn when I met him in At-Ta'if early this year. We have declared on more than one occasion our desire to strengthen Arab solidarity, which is opposed to imperialism and Zionim. On our side, we shall continue to be anxious to maintain fraternal relations with all the Arab countries that reciprocate our respect and join our efforts to establish constructive cooperation. During our meeting in At-Ta'if we agreed to restore diplomatic relations between Aden and Baghdad to its previous ambassdorial level.

## YAR

### DEMOCRATIC FRONT OFFICIAL VIEWS 'WAR' WITH SAN'A'

GF071739 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 7 Sep 81 p 15

[Mustafa Abu Labadah report on interview with Yahya ash-Shami, official in charge of foreign relations in the Democratic National Front, in Aden--date no given]

[Text] A fierce war is currently going on in the central region of the YAR, a war that has been forgotten by the media and in which there have been no mediators. According to Yahya ash-Shami, official in charge of foreign relations in the Democratic National Front [DNF], seven infantry brigades from the YAR are taking part in this war. Ash-Shami believes that this campaign, now in its fourth week and the biggest campaign in the 12-year conflict between the YAR authorities and the DNF, is not separate from the fierce and wide-scale international game whose general target is this region. It appears that the YAR authorities have no intention of halting this campaign, whose aim is to implement a central decision to sweep across the central region and then station forces in the areas close to the southern part of Yemen.

Ash-Shami says that entire villages such as Zubayd have been razed to the ground, and that in addition to the killing or detaining of hundreds of people, the destruction of hundreds of homes and the dispersion of families, the central region is now the target of a siege to starve it. Scores of wounded women, children and elderly and young people are now being treated in the PDRY. Hospitals in many cities in the YAR have been vacated of civilians to admit wounded soldiers.

The official in charge of foreign relations in the DNF says that the campaign has not succeeded in achieving its objective: To sweep across the central region. Although the seven brigades have managed to occupy some heights, a fierce battle is currently taking place along the axis east of the central sector (east of Abb and west of Al-Bayda'). We have halted the army's advance on the western axis. We have destroyed and dispersed the 1st Infantry Brigade and weakened the 8th Commando Brigade. We have also issued instructions to all the resistance organizations in the front to operate behind the present fighting lines. These organizations have begun their activity east of Al-Hudaydah, Jabal Ra's and Al-'Adin and (Shar'ab) north of Ta'izz, as well as in ('Itmah) and (Rasaf) west of Dhamar and Raymah south of San'a'. We were also compelled to issue instructions to the resistance in the north--in San'a', Sa'dah and Al-Jawf.

In answer to a question on whether the YAR Government's decision to liquidate the DNF and sweep across the central region has been faced by a strategic DNF decision to topple the regime, Ash-Shami said that the front's decision so far has been to seek to thwart the DNF's liquidation and, consequently, the slogan to topple the regime has not been raised. Action is concentrated on consolidating security, stability and democracy while seeking to make the authorities respond to the front's democratic demands.

In explaining the circumstances of the war that has been going on since last April, Yahya ash-Shami recalled the agreement of 21 August 1980 between the DNF leadership and the YAR presidency. It was the fourth agreement between the two sides and aimed at implementing the agreement of January 1980--to bring about a normal situation free of war and bloody conflicts.

Ash-Shami says that in the August agreement San'a' stipulated the suspension of the front's newspaper and radio in return for having a newspaper subject to censorship in San'a'. The agreement took place in a tense military atmosphere. One week after the agreement, a member of the DNF delegation, Maj 'Abd as-Salam ad-Dumayni, was assassinated. Then followed the October-December military campaign which included San'a' Province and, in particular, Raymah, Dhamar Province, Abb and east of Al-Hudaydah Province. We resisted militarily and carried out political moves in northern YAR. We held a popular conference on 19 December that was attended by 20,000 citizens. However, San'a', in the first operation of its kind, sent warplanes to strafe the conference. This did not stop the conference or prevent it from adopting its resolutions. The situation then quieted down, for it depends on San'a' itself. We do not have an offensive policy--our slogans are the sovereignty of the government, democracy and fostering historic and objective needs in the Yemeni people's history. Thus, the situation remained relatively calm from 22 December 1980 until early April 1981. The latest friction during that period was in al-Hurriyah market (a country market in the Shar'ab District) on 28 March when the market was shelled with artillery.

Yahya ash-Shami adds that since 4 April San'a' has been sending armed units to many areas. With the outbreak of the bombardment the fighting spread from (Ta'tibah) to the other areas mentioned.

San'a' tried to discuss these events with Aden so as to depict them as being directed against the DNF. Ash-Shami said that the brothers in Aden rejected this stand and argued that the national movement existed in the northern part of Yemen before the PDRY's establishment as a state, and referred to the continuing dialogue between the DNF and San'a' during the present administration and prior to it, during the administrations of Al-Ghashmi, Al-Hamadi and Al-Iryani.

On 26 June, a cease-fire agreement was concluded on the understanding that it would take effect as of 28 June. The brothers in the southern part of Yemen played a mediation role. It was agreed to hold a meeting between a DNF delegation and representatives of the San'a' authorities. The DNF delegation moved on 1 July. However, San'a' refused to enter into a dialogue with the front's delegation. Fighting broke out on a more violent scale. On 17 July the implementation of the plan began and fierce battles continued until 7 August.

Ash-Shami said that a delegation from San'a' arrived secretly in Aden on the pretext of preparing for a summit meeting betwen the YAR and PDRY leaders. The delegation included Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, the president's adviser for unity affairs; 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, the foreign minister; and Ahmad ash-Shijni, minister of state for the People's Constituent Assembly affairs.

However, San'a' wanted the elimination of the DNF to be the price of the YAR president's visit to Aden. Ash-Shami added: Despite this, we entered into a broad dialogue with the 7 August delegation. On their part, they proposed six [as published] points: A cease-fire, a commitment not to attack government officials, the removal of military positions held by the front, the release of civilian and military personnel who have been abducted (in their words), and a resumption of the dialogue. On our part, we proposed an end to the military campaigns, the release of all detainees and an end to the harassment of nationalists. We said that we do not have any military positions in the first place and that we do not attack government officials, as evidenced by the fact that government centers continue to function in the areas where we maintain a presence--and indeed perhaps these centers function more effectively than in other areas. We asked that the army be stationed in its natural positions as required for the defense of the country instead of spreading the army throughout the population, establishing positions for the army among civilians and turning some devastated villages into military areas.

We held three sessions, during which we agreed on a cease-fire. We proposed safeguards for the cease-fire: An end to the military campaigns, the removal of military positions in the villages and a cease-fire that would go into effect on 10 August. We also demanded an end to the harassment of citizens. We argued that these are not conditions but safeguards for an effective cease-fire. During the meetings we also referred to the need to stop the other groups that are being armed--the mercenaries and the merchants of war.

An agreement was reached on the cease-fire and the safeguards proposed. We also proposed a return to the 31 January 1980 agreement, which laid down the basis for a national conciliation and a number of conditions that ensure the country's security and stability. We also agreed on a return to dialogue.

Yahya ash-Shami added: We said to the YAR delegation that our information is that the decision of the decisionmakers in San'a' is to continue the campaign to liquidate the front and its masses by armed force and that the second part of the decision is to enter a dialogue as a tactic. In any case, we agreed that the cease-fire should come into effect at 1200 on 10 August.

With the delegation's return to San'a' we told them that we wanted the president's personal approval [of the agreement]. On 8 August they informed us of the president's approval. On our part, we issued instructions to the various DNF organizations in the provinces to halt all military operations, but to be on guard.

On the morning of 10 August, the time it was agreed the cease-fire would come into effect, we received information that San'a' was continuing the war. At 1200 we were surprised to see that the military campaigns were becoming fiercer, more violent and more widespread and that the force prepared for sweeping across the central region and mopping it up was the biggest campaign of its kind in 12 years. They massed seven military brigades for this campaign: Two and a half brigades of the Al-'Amaliqah, the Al-Majd Brigade, the 8th Commandos Brigade, the 5th Infantry Brigade, the 2d Armored Brigade, a battalion from the Khalid Camp in Ta'izz, 60 tanks from San'a', and various artillery pieces and planes that took part in the bombardment of Hammam and other towns.

The official in charge of foreign relations in the DNF, Yahya ash-Shami, concluded: There is nothing in this campaign, which is entering its fourth week, that indicates the desire of San'a' to end it. We believe it is not separate from the broad international game directed against this region.

SPY ORGANIZATION MEMBERS ARRESTED IN ALEXANDRIA

NC082224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA)--The general intelligence organ in Egypt arrested 3 days ago members of a secret organization in Alexandria who were carrying out espionage and hostile activities in the interest of the rejectionist states.

AL-AHRAM, publishing this report in Wednesday's edition, says that the rejectionist states are financing this organization and spending lavishly on it to overthrow the regime in Egypt and to establish a system of rule that will oppose the country's basic systems.

This suspect organization has come to light at a time when many signs have emerged concerning the suspect role of some rejectionist states in nourishing the sectarian sedition in Egypt and stirring disturbances between the Muslims and Copts to divert attention from the wide-scale massacres, arrests and suppressive actions taking place in these states at a time when Egypt is enjoying a healthy democracy under the umbrella of the rule of the law to safeguard the citizen's security and safety.

AL-AHRAM's political editor has learned that the organs concerned have positive reports and evidence on large financing operations from abroad which moved in two main directions. The first nourished sectarian sedition with leaflets and publications and the second incited attacks against and criticism of the United States and the peace agreements.

SERMONS IN EGYPTIAN MOSQUES REQUIRE PERMITS

NC090756 Cairo MENA in English 0720 GMT 9 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA)--The two papers quote Minister of Al-Awqaf (endowment) al-Bari as declaring that the requirement of obtaining a permit for delivering sermons in mosques is a condition that will be strictly observed. Mosques, Dr al-Bari declared, are not for casting doubts and impairing national unity, which can only serve the ends of the biased and the communists, who are enemies of Islam.

Both papers quote Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il's statements about preparations for tomorrow's referendum and AL-JUMHURIYAH also quotes statements by Major General 'Ismat al-Rakhawi, first assistant to the minister of the interior, on these preparations.

AL-AHRAM quotes Socialist Prosecutor General 'Abd al-Qadir Ahmad as saying that the investigation into the sectarian sedition conspiracy will begin next week.

AL-JUMHURIYAH (?carries) an account of the People's Assembly Deputy Speaker Muhammad Rashwan who is the chairman of the assembly's committee studying the president's statement on sectarian sedition which held its first meeting yesterday. The paper highlights in its report on the meeting its suggestion that religious curricula in schools be revised and that a board be appointed for each mosque.

President Anwar as-Sadat yesterday received Austrian businessman Karl Kahan.

NDP CALLS ON PEOPLE TO VOTE IN REFERENDUM

NC081423 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The General Secretariat of the National Democratic Party [NDP] issued a statement today saying that all Egyptians are urged to give their opinion of all the measures and decisions issued by President as-Sadat to counter the sectarian sedition and protect the national unity of the homeland in accordance with the law and constitution.

The statement says: Ever since he assumed his constitutional powers, President as-Sadat has made a point of basing all his decisions on constitutional legality and of seeking the people's opinion on everything that has to do with the future of the homeland.

The sectarian sedition incidents, which began in 1972, indicated, indeed, the need for the people of Egypt to take their fate into their own hands and the need for a long careful pause following a long period of patience regarding the individual incidents whose perpetrators imagined that lenience and tolerance meant they would be overlooked. So they went too far and wanted to appear as a trend of some importance. They gathered around them groups that did not have one principle in common, including extremist religious forces, suspect communist elements and defunct leaderships which, in a moment of conceit, thought the time was opportune for them to move. This is in addition to individuals filled with hate, blinded by false glories, as well as people with criminal records. The aim of all of them was to harm our political system, distort the civilized image of the Egyptian people and ride the wave of chaos to strike at the national unity and foment sedition, without any regard for the future and history of this homeland.

The statement says that this matter concerns the future of all the Egyptian masses of all groups and sects. It was imperative that the president exercise his constitutional right and adopt these measures and hold a public referendum, because the future of the homeland will always be above any lackey powers. National unity and social justice will remain sublime objectives.

In conclusion, the statement says that all the Egyptian people, combining all the national forces, are urged to participate in this referendum to express their rejection of anyone contemplating undermining this homeland or endangering its future.

Addressing the public, the statement says: Masses of our people, this referendum comes as a confirmation of constitutional legality, the rule of the law and the state of institutions based on rule by consultation, a matter always emphasized by the leader President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. May God grant Egypt, its people and leader success!

POPULAR RALLIES HELD IN SUPPORT OF AS-SADAT

NC081559 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The popular rallies held in the governorates of the republic today confirmed full support for the steps taken by President as-Sadat to counter the sectarian sedition and reaffirmed the people's confidence in his wise leadership and his sound decision to put an end to the opportunist few and the fanatics who violated the public consensus achieved in the 1980 referendum.

In their popular rallies the masses unanimously pledged support for the president and blessed the steps taken. They called for amendments to some legislation and for more stringent penalties for those who contravene the people's unanimity.

In Sawhaj, Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs 'Abd al-Akhir explained the dimensions of Saturday's historic speech by President as-Sadat. He also talked about actions by the groups that violated the general consensus of the people and the unity of the nation.

In Al-Minufiyah, Kamal ash-Shadhili, National Democratic Party assistant secretary general, delcared that we are one nation and that there is no difference between Muslims and Christians. He also explained the common aim of the Muslim Brotherhood groups, the Islamic societies, the communists, the old politicians, the Labor Party and the Grouping Unionist Party. That one common aim, he said, was to spitefully strike at our national gains.

Transport and Communications Minister Sulayman Mutawalli spoke about the achievements in Egypt under the leadership of President as-Sadat.

Al-Munifiyah's governor expressed the absolute support of the governorate's people for the president's decisions.

Other Support Rallies

NC081915 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] A popular procession, including all the people's communities, will be staged in Ismailia tomorrow in support of the decisions that President as-Sadat announced at the expanded meeting of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council last Saturday.

Irrigation Minister and Minister of State for Sudan's Affairs Eng Muhammad 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah and Minister of State for Scientific Research Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi will attend the expanded [National Democratic] Party's conference to be held in Al-Buhayrah Governorate tomorrow within the framework of the party's moves to explain the dimensions of the president's recent decisions on the protection of the various people's forces, on production and economy, and on the confrontation of the sectarian sedition.

In the meantime, the National Democratic Party [NDP] in Asyut will hold a popular rally which will be attended by Al-Awqaf Minister Dr Zakariya al-Bari to explain the president's statement on sectarian sedition.

The NDP today held popular rallies in several governorates of the republic. The rallies supported the measures that President as-Sadat adopted to protect the domestic front and the national unity.

In Kafr ash-Shaykh, the NDP's popular rally sent a cable to the president stressing support for his firm decisions to end the sectarian sedition.

In Al-'Arish, the people's communities, which attended the NDP's political rally, condemned the sectarian sedition's events and announced their adherence to the national unity to safeguard the social peace.

OFFICIALS VIEW AS-SADAT MOVES AGAINST SEDITION

Consultative Council Meets

NC061524 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1308 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Sep (MENA)--The Consultative Council today held the first meeting of its extraordinary and exceptional session called for by President as-Sadat. At the outset of the meeting, Speaker of the Consultative Council Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim announced the formation of an ad hoc committee to study and consider President Anwar as-Sadat's speech addressed to the people yesterday through the members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council. The committee will also study the issue of national unity according to a decision by the council's General Committee that met earlier today.

During the meeting, the Consultative Council approved the formation of the ad hoc committee to study the president's speech under Consultative Council Deputy Speaker Dr Shafiq Balba'. Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim told the council that all the people are called upon to voice their views on Thursday. The people's will will express itself regarding the decisions and details outlined in the president's speech. He said: It is the jurisdiction of the Consultative Council to study and propose what it believes can safeguard national unity. The president's speech will be a starting point for the council in addition to the study and analysis that will be outlined by the ad hoc committee's comprehensive report on the president's speech. He said the council will meet following the referendum to discuss the report of the ad hoc committee.

In statements made during the meeting, the Consultative Council members stressed that President as-Sadat's speech was clear and frank, that national unity between Muslims and Christians stems from our heritage and history, that the Egyptian people are one and that there is no segregation between Muslims and Christians. Member Nazmi Butrus said that in his speech President as-Sadat gave a clear picture of the sectarian attempts to harm our national unity which is original with, natural in and derived from our heritage and history. He added: What as-Sadat stated in his speech must be viewed seriously, and the legislative bodies must enact the necessary laws to safeguard the internal front and our dear Egypt in which covetous people have ambitious designs. The covetous elements will not succeed in harming the faithful Islamic and Christian Egypt.

Member Ahmad al-'Ammawi said: President as-Sadat was clear and decisive. He issued decisions in accordance with the Constitution that will safeguard our country from sabotage and saboteurs. He also decisively silenced all tongues and spoke to the hearts and minds. He added: President as-Sadat's effect on all our communities, workers, peasants and intellectuals was clear, embodying total support for the leader to wage the battle for prosperity. We, therefore, are required to exert further efforts to build beloved Egypt.

Member Riyad Mu'awwad emphasized that President as-Sadat's speech yesterday has met with absolute support from the people's representatives in the People's Assembly and Consultative Council and will receive the same support from the masses of our aware people. He added: We urge the Egyptian people to go ahead and cast their votes in the referendum in a way commensurate with the sublime goals of the decisions aimed at safeguarding national unity. We in Egypt are one people, and there is no segregation between Muslims and Christians. The Copt is Egyptian and the Muslim is Egyptian and we are all Egyptians who believe in one God and the homeland is for all.

Member Mustafa Kamil said that President as-Sadat's decisions are comprehensive political measures aimed at safeguarding the 15 May Revolution from plots being hatched against it. They are also constitutional measures in letter and spirit.

He said the minds of our youths have been clouded. This requires the government, (?individuals) and press to perform their roles in removing these clouds and tackling the matter through a constructive and objective dialogue to save the youths. He further said that if the life of the homeland, its revolution and internal front has necessitated the transfer of certain journalists and university professors, this action must extend to all departments in the government and public sector so that the shakeup will have an overall effect and remove from sensitive posts all the elements that do not believe in the government and its policy. He also called on the information media to explain President as-Sadat's speech to the people.

In his statement, member Ahmad Ghaydan stressed that the president's speech is a new revolution on an accusation of racism made against the Egyptian people. He said President as-Sadat, by his decisions and speech, managed to affirm that Egypt is one nation and one people living in one homeland.

Member Tharwat Abazah said: Democracy is responsibility and not chaos, opinions and fun. Democracy gives individuals freedom and can protect freedom of all the people.

Member Sa'd 'Aql said: Muslims and Christians in Egypt have been brothers throughout history. In his capacity as the head of the Egyptian family, President as-Sadat is responsible for the security and safety of every citizen and individual of the sons of the Egyptian people, both Christians and Muslims.

The meeting was then adjourned and will resume on Saturday morning.

Joint Assembly-Council Meeting

NC051627 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The People's Assembly and the Consultative Council held a meeting at 1700 today under People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib. During the meeting, Abu Talib read the decision by the president of the republic calling for an extraordinary meeting of the assembly to consider certain topics referred by the government. These topics include: The president's decisions on settling the conditions resulting from the imposition of sequestrations, settling the issues among the banks operating in Egypt, introducing a new article to the Law of Ethics and amending certain provisions in the Law of Organization of Universities as well as certain provisions in the Law of Political Parties. The People's Assembly has decided to refer these topics to the ad hoc committees to prepare reports on them.

The letter of the president of the republic, which calls for convening a joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council to hear President as-Sadat's statement on the events of the sectarian sedition, was also read during the meeting. In the meantime, the Consultative Council simultaneously held its meeting under Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, who read the decision of the president of the republic calling on the council to convene to consider certain topics under its charge according to the Constitution.

The general committee of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council will meet at 1000 tomorrow. The People's Assembly and the Consultative Council will resume their meeting at 1100 tomorrow.

Committee Chairman Comments

NC071243 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1048 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA)--Hafiz Badawi, chairman of the Constitutional and Legislative Committee of the People's Assembly, has stated that the measures and decisions contained in President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's Saturday speech to the joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council on the protection of national unity was in line with and in full harmony with the principle (?on which the right of defense, the rule of law and man's dignity) are based.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, Badawi said that the decisions included in the president's statement were based on Article 74 of the Constitution, which stipulates that "in the event of a danger threatening national unity or the homeland's safety or hindering the constitutional functioning of the state institutions, the president of the republic has the right to take urgent measures to face this danger and address a statement to the people, to be followed by a referendum on these measures within 60 days."

The chairman of the Assembly's Constitutional and Legislative Committee also said that under Article 73 of the Constitution the president of the republic is entrusted with the duty of ensuring the people's sovereignty, respect for the Constitution, the rule of law, protection of national unity and socialist gains and safeguarding the lines of authority to guarantee the discharge of their national duties. The Constitution thus places the responsibility for protecting the rule of the law, national unity and the socialist gains on the shoulders of the president of the republic.

In his statement, Hafiz Badawi said that Articles 73 and 74 are interconnected and concomitant and that they complement one another.

The chairman of the Constitutional and Legislative Committee of the People's Assembly asserted that the measures taken by the president on the basis of Article 74 of the Constitution cannot possibly be considered as administrative measures because they are revolutionary measures for the protection of the security and safety of the state. He added: These should be viewed as special measures taken only to deal with a danger threatening the nation. Despite this, the president, who has protected liberties, closed the detention camps and preserved the dignity of man, has left the door open for the submission of grievances about these measures, which are in fact based on the letter of Article 74 of the Constitution. He issued the law by Decree No. 54 for the year 1981, adding a new jurisdiction to the Ethics Court, which is: "settling the grievances related to the measures taken under Article 74 of the Constitution."

Hafiz Badawi added: The law by decree stipulates that grievances should be brought before the Ethics Court, which enjoys a high degree of respect and standing. He said that those against whom measures were taken under Article 74 of the Constitution were looking for a way to express their grievances and defense. The promulgation of this law by decree from President as-Sadat gave them a way of presenting their grievances and defense if they have any.

Concluding, Hafiz Badawi said that by issuing decree Law No. 54 for 1981 empowering the Ethics Court to settle the questions of grievances about the measures taken under Article 74 of the Constitution, the president has proved indeed that this is a just decision by a firm and just ruler. This law by decree gives all those against whom measures were taken under Article 74 the right to complain to the Ethics Court.

## Officials' Statements

NC061928 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Minister of State for Popular Development Sa'd Ash-Shirbini has made a statement to one of our correspondents in which he said the president's decisions on national unity came at the right time to untie the ranks and destroy the sectarian sedition in order to consolidate security in Egypt and consequently mobilize the resources and efforts to increase production. He added that the political action is no longer represented in resounding slogans and in outbiddings but that it has become a serious action for the prosperity of the people.

Aswan Governor Dr Sabri Zaki has stated that President as-Sadat's decisions on the unity of ranks have put a complete end to whatever might disturb the ranks and confuse the minds.

In a statement to one of our correspondents, he added that the president's decision that there does not exist two elements of the nation but one people is a clear proof of the president's interest in the unity of the ranks, without consideration to one community or another, so that all the people may join in efforts for the advancement of Egypt and its prosperity.

Coptic Official's Remarks

NC061618 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Bishop Samuel, who is in charge of foreign relations at Egypt's church, today told AFP that the Coptic Orthodox Church approves of President as-Sadat's decision appointing a council of five bishops to replace Pope Shinudah III.

Coptic Bishops Comment

NC072048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA)--Anba Samuel, the bishop in charge of the public and social services and member of the five-man committee charged with the papal duties, has stated that the committee decided to start its work by going to the Presidential Palace. He stressed that the first task of the committee will be to prepare a plan of action based on enlightening all how to work for the national unity and social peace.

Anba Samuel said that the committee's work concerning ecclesiastical affairs is a routine matter and that the committee contacted its member Anba Agrigrius, who is currently in the United States, and asked him to speak to the sons of the church abroad and clarify matters and explain the situation to them and return to join the committee in Cairo so that it can start its work.

Anba Yu'annis, the bishop of Al-Gharbiyah and secretary of the Holy Synod, has expressed his hope that the committee will win the good opinion of President Anwar as-Sadat and that God will grant us success in discharging this task to serve Egypt and the sublime aim--the national unity as one element in this great country.

Anba Athanasius, the bishop of Bani Suwayf, said: I am honored that the president has charged me with this task. We are soldiers in the homeland and soldiers for the president. I invoke God to grant us success in discharging this duty to serve the national unity and Egypt's stability and safety.

MEDIA COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT DECISIONS ON SEDITION

5 Sep Radio Commentary

NC051457 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Muhammad al-Bashibishi commentary: "National Unity Is Part of Egypt's History"]

[Text] When a nation's fate and even its own existence are in danger, then the issue is very perilous and necessitates a pause with those elements who seek evil, whether they are the misleading heads of the sedition or those who exploited the incidents to vent their rancor and settle their old accounts.

It is strange that these people, who belong both to the extreme right or the extreme left--and even those who belong only to themselves and their own interests--should have joined for one aim, namely, to strike at the national unity and social peace in which Egypt takes pride, in an area where sectarian and social conflicts are the most conspicuous features of its history.

A certain sect among these groups sought to strike at unity among the sons of the people through instigating the sons of the Egyptian people to strike at each other, exploiting certain religious tendencies nurtured by the youths. Some of these elements want Egypt to become another Lebanon or Iran in the Middle East.

However, not one single Egyptian wants his country to become this or that country. The Lebanese tragedy has destroyed Lebanon during 6 years of bloodshed, to the point that even the existence of Lebanon has become questionable. Perhaps other groups of our enthusiastic youths believe from a superficial perspective that their problems will be solved only by pursuing the course that the Islamic revolution in Iran is pursuing. However, let us have a look at what has happened in Iran after 2 years of the revolution in which the men of religion and the so-called ayatollahs took control of the situation there. The Islamic revolution in Iran has eaten itself, a destructive war has erupted that consumes hundreds of Iranians every day, its strong economy has collapsed and unemployment is rampant. Iran, which is now importing arms even from its old enemies to fight its new enemies, used to brag that it was the strongest striking force in the Gulf area.

Those who seek to tamper with Egypt's future have another goal, that is, to strike at social peace which was a fruit of the political peace process. These elements, and naturally that power standing behind them, do not want Egypt to enjoy social peace and achieve the prosperity for which it has strived for a long time. If their designs had succeeded, God forbid, the social and political climate in the country would have been prepared for an alien communist chaos, against our people's values and principles and cultural heritage.

It is strange that those who belong to the extreme right and the extreme left should agree with certain old politicians who are still dreaming about regaining their throne in Egypt after the people overthrew them twice--first by their revolution in 1952 and second when the May Revolution of 1971 enabled them to emerge from their tombs. But they dissolved themselves because society rejected them.

All of them exploited the climate of freedom and democracy in the country to achieve their own interests and purposes that harm national unity and social peace and threaten the security and interests of citizens. Thus, a pause is inevitable to investigate these instigators and to tell the people the truth about them.

The appearances of sectarian sedition in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' or in an Cairo church are alien indeed to Egypt's history. Egypt has been an island of security and peace where there has been no segregation among the Egyptians who have shared their bread with amity and satisfaction and together defended Egypt's soil and sky, and their blood mixed on its soil by the bullets of the same enemy. Egypt will not be another Lebanon nor another Iran, but will always remain Egypt.

7 Sep Radio Commentary

NC071441 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "Harming the National Unity Is an Unforgivable Crime."]

[Text] The measures which President Anwar as-Sadat announced in his speech at the People's Assembly the day before yesterday on excesses committed by a stray and misleading agent faction to undermine the national unity and social peace and kindle the fire of sectarian sedition in the name of opposition, rejection and religion are significant and clearly indicate the democratic method which the Egyptian leadership adopts in dealing with various affairs, even if a serious issue such as national unity is involved.

Consequently, they are a confirmation of the principle of the rule of law, which the reform revolution approved, and of rejection of a return to martial law and emergency laws under any circumstances.

When President as-Sadat told the people's representatives, on the basis that they are the elected popular authority which approved the political course of the state, to put the full facts before the people so they would know the true nature of these rancorous hypocrites and hirelings and the extent of the crimes they committed against their country and society, which threaten the safety of national unity and social justice, the president was actually exercising a constitutional right on the need to adopt quick measures to confront any danger threatening the safety of Egypt and its national unity. These measures will be the subject of a public referendum on Thursday.

A careful glance at the nature of the composition of this small ambitious clique, which exploited the democratic atmosphere to spit its venom among the sons of Egypt, could clearly explain the identity of the members of this clique, their real aims and the extent of their agentry to specific foreign forces that finance and nourish them. This clique consists of the remnants of the parties before the 23 July revolution, in addition to the communist atheists, who are Moscow's agents, and those who don the shirt of 'Abd an-Nasir to trade with it and those who disguise themselves behind religion to mislead and exploit the youth. How was it possible to reach an agreement among all these--between the right and the left and between the atheists and those who claim to be advocating Islam?

If the rancorous agents and their masters abroad rush to claim that these measures, which have been adopted to deter them and protect the safety of Egypt, mean that the state has abandoned the democratic method and that they aim at liquidating and containing the opposition, as TASS was quick to announce, then this claim is rejected for a simple reason: Had there been no democracy and opposition these agents wouldn't have been able to express their opinion in the newspapers, magazines and foreign information media in such a manner, unprecedented in the history of Egypt. However, when the matter reaches the point of harming Egypt's safety, national unity and social peace and of exploiting the atmosphere of democracy to obstruct the process of peace, development and prosperity to serve purely personal ambitions, then the matter requires intervention by the legitimate authority to put an end to these irresponsible actions aimed at casting doubts and sowing the seeds of dissension and the spirit of fanaticism among the Egyptian citizens, as well as kindling the fire of sectarian sedition.

The recent excesses committed by irresponsible elements which claim to be patriotic and try to exploit religion and trade with it and which wail that the fate of Egypt cannot be separated from the current attempts which specific external quarters are carrying out to undermine Egypt's reputation, cast doubt about its achievements and distort the atmosphere of democracy, stability and security which we alone among the states of the region enjoy.

## Papers' Comments

NC060920 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 6 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo's three [as heard] papers, under their main headlines, discuss the important and momentous statement that President Anwar as-Sadat delivered to the nation yesterday during his meeting with the members of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council.

On this subject, AL-AHRAM says that the revolutionary statement President as-Sadat made during his historic meeting with the members of the People's Assembly and Consultative Council contained decisive measures which aim at putting a radical end to the sectarian sedition in Egypt and at protecting national unity and the country's security. This comes after documents and evidence have proved the role played by the Muslim Brotherhood, Islamic groups, Coptic church leaders and the opposition parties in stirring up disturbances and creating sedition between Muslims and Christians. The paper adds that through his meeting with both assemblies the president fully outlined the perilous dimensions of the situation to the people, so as to maintain the march that was drawn up by the Egyptian people for themselves by means of their constitution, at the Consultative Council, and by making the people take part in every decision that is being drawn up. The president also declared that the decisions and measures that have been adopted stem from his feeling that the perilous situation merited a moment of reckoning, with ourselves and with every evildoer who harms the country's destiny. This came after it had been proved that Muslims and Christians have been continuously incited, leading to the sectarian sedition which was, as a matter of fact, not dormant, because it has been in existence since 1972. This sedition turned the events in Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra', which were not sectarian at first, into a sectarian dispute that claimed many innocent victims--Muslims and Christians alike.

On the other hand, AL-AHRAM quotes President as-Sadat, who affirmed that, as of last night, there will be no such thing as two elements of the nation, because there is only one element in only one country. The decrees call for prohibiting the exploitation of religion to achieve political goals or party interests and for banning the use of places of worship for this purpose, in affirmation of the principle that there should be no politics in religion and no religion in politics. These decrees encompass the Muslim and Christian church leaders, against whom measures were taken after he had consulted with the loyal citizens of the country and the church and asked the patriarchs--who will assume the papal tasks following the cancellation of Pope Shinudah's appointment--to expediantly deal with the general feeling of the Copts inside and outside Egypt. The president asked them to advocate the spirit of love and forgiveness. He also asked them to submit to the government any proposals they deem fit to improve the condition of the church and instill love, amity and wisdom in dealing with all sects--an attitude by means of which the Coptic Church has provided a leading example to all churches of the world.

AL-AHRAM also notes that President as-Sadat issued a presidential decree calling on the voters to register their names in the election lists in preparation for the referendum that will be held next Thursday on the measures and principles pertaining to the protection of national unity and social peace. The referendum will be held from 0800 until 1700.

AL-JUMHURIYAH notes that President as-Sadat divulged all the facts to the Egyptian people with courage and with responsibility. This broad section of the Egyptian people has been struggling throughout the ages to attain prosperity, love and peace. The president outlined his decrees, which are aimed at dealing with the sectarian sedition and those who are striving to stir up this sedition and fan its flames. The president completely supported the principles of the 15 May Revolution, such as the supremacy of the law, the abolishment of arrests without any reason and the abolishment of torture, prisons and banishment. Law is supreme and governs the people, who are represented by their two assemblies and who know all the facts.

The paper says the people will stand behind their president and leader and they will support all the steps he has taken out of his conviction on this people's right to live peacefully until the time they achieve their desires for prosperity and their aspirations for the future, without having the conspiracies of those seeking revenge [al-mawturin] in their way, as well as those who are striving to attain illusory leaders and who are displaying hatred under the guise of opposition.

The paper concludes by affirming that the people will stand with their leader for the sake of Egypt; the Egypt of love and peace; the Egypt of forgiveness and prosperity; the Egypt of pride and sacrifice. The people will stand for Egypt first and foremost--and forever.

Papers on Conspirators

NC062341 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Sep (MENA)--In their Monday editions, the Cairo newspapers call for holding to account every defendant convicted of participating in the sectarian sedition and of undermining national unity and social peace and for imposing the harshest punishment on them so that the homeland will be saved from the instigators of the sedition.

The newspaper AL-AHRAM says: If the opposition has deviated from its natural role and has worked to nurture this sedition without taking into consideration the homeland's safety and unity, then it is inevitable for the people to have their say in these events and their perpetrators and to turn the measures which President as-Sadat has proposed to his nation into a fence with which they will protect themselves and their homeland and safeguard their country against the evil of the corruptionists.

AL-AHRAM affirms that this sedition is artificial. Saboteurs and subversive elements are behind this sedition, in order to disguise their acts. The proof is that these saboteurs have exploited an ordinary incident between a Muslim family and a Christian one in order to kindle the fire of sectarian sedition in Egypt.

The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that those who will be proven innocent in the sectarian sedition incidents will be released immediately and that the investigation of all the defendants will be carried out in accordance with the law.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the age of the dawn visitors has ended, as well as the age of detention and martial law. It affirms that no secrets are kept from the Egyptian people, who have the right to know everything in detail. Under the leadline "There Is No Place Except for the Law," the newspaper notes that in the face of the sectarian sedition President as-Sadat could have announced extraordinary measures, reimposed martial law and reopened the detention camps. No one would have blamed him if he had done this. However, the president declared on numerous occasions that there will be no return to martial law or the detention camps.

The newspaper AL-AKHBAR describes those who are conspiring against national unity under the disguise of religion as a group which has no connection whatsoever with religion and that they have deviated from the call of Islam and Christianity, affirming that they are either atheists or hirelings and lackeys. AL-AKHBAR affirms that the people's national unity is invincible and cannot be undermined by criminal acts carried out by conspirators who are a bunch of fools.

MAY on Religious Sedition

NC070024 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Sep (MENA)--In their Monday editions, the Cairo newspapers publish under banner headlines the news of the sectarian sedition. The newspapers publish a complete list containing the names of 1,536 persons who have been apprehended and who will be interrogated by the socialist prosecutor in the next few days.

Under the headline "What the President Has Not Disclosed in His Speech to the People," the weekly newspaper MAY relates Pope Sinudah's story with the government.

It says that at the beginning of his era the pope behaved in accordance with accepted norms and practices. The government welcomed him and President as-Sadat encouraged him to elevate the church to the level appropriate for it.

The newspaper says that soon the government noticed that the pope was carrying out antitheoretical moves, which began with his formation of Coptic centers opposed to the government abroad, especially in the United States and Canada, and that he was feeding these centers with exaggerated and inaccurate reports and statements to stir the expatriate Copts.

The newspaper says that for 10 years the official magazines and leaflets issued by these Coptic centers have continued to attack the president, the prime minister and the Islamic bodies to inflame the spirit of fanaticism, hatred and dissension. Pope Shinudah has not issued one protest to stop this trend.

The newspaper adds that the pope's activities in Cairo and Alexandria were known to the government. In Cairo, for example, he planned and led a procession of 100 priests following the Al-Khanikah incidents. A bloody clash could have occurred but for the vigilance of the government, which foiled Shinudah's plan.

The newspaper affirms that the pope was also behind the 1980 incidents which led to bloody clashes in Asyut, Al-Minya and Alexandria. He also convened the Holy Synod and canceled the Christian feast celebration at that time and asked the Egyptian Copts abroad to do the same thing.

On the other hand, the newspaper reveals the means to which the extremist Islamic groups resorted to lure girls and wives and incite them to leave their families and homes.

The newspaper affirms that those who are trying to sow discord between the Muslims and Copts in Egypt are neither Muslims nor Copts, nor are they even Egyptian, but are enemies of Islam, Christianity and Egypt.

The newspaper also refers to the poisonous leaflets which are printed by information media abroad to kindle the fire of sectarian sedition in Egypt.

The newspaper also discusses the communists' exploitation of religion. It says that the Egyptian Workers Communist Party exploited the collision between the Islamic groups and the regime so that the communist forces will ultimately be the masters of the political scene. The newspaper explains that the communists tried to exploit the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra' incidents to give the impression that these incidents are an American plan aimed at shattering national unity.

## EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION PAPER ATTACKS REGIME'S POLICY

PM081602 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Sep 81 p 4

[Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad article: "Criticizing the Government and Indeed Demanding Its Change Is Not Overthrowing the Regime"]

[Excerpts] The government newspapers and so-called national dailies front-paged reports of the confiscation of the newspaper ASH-SHA'B last week. The papers said the ruling authorities saw that what the paper had published was culpable under Articles 174 and 102 of the Penal Code.

I do not think that what the confiscated paper published about the government and its policy was any stronger than what it had published in previous issues. But it appears that the fact that this issue was published the day the Israeli prime minister arrived with a banner headline saying "No to Begin's Visit" was the real but undeclared reason for this confiscation.

The reason was that the paper had no regard for the feelings of the Zionist visitor who had shown no regard for the feelings of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt when he visited Sharm ash-Shaykh, which is still under Israeli occupation, by allowing placards which said to the president and the accompanying delegation "welcome to the guests." Also a few days later he showed no scruples about destroying the Iraqi nuclear reactor, an attack that had been prepared prior to the visit, thus embarassing President as-Sadat before the Arab nation and the whole world as he himself admitted in his press statements.

But we should look at what has been said officially about the reasons for confiscation.

Banning Incitement to the Overthrow of the Regime Should Not Mean Holding Government Policy as Sacrosanct

If Article 174 of the Penal Code regards incitement through the press and other public media to the overthrow of the established regime in Egypt or to hatred of it or to showing contempt for it as a crime punishable by imprisonment or fine; the legislator definitely did not mean incitement to changing the government by democratic means or to persuading the electors to oppose it because it has failed to resolve the people's problems and to oppose the methods and policies it is resorting to because of their ineffectiveness. The present regime, which is based on a multiplicity of parties in accordance with Article 5 of the Constitution, provides that the parties should compete in serving the people, that the opposition parties should expose the government's mistakes, blame it, or criticize the policies with which they do not agree as well as to demand a change of government when necessary or demand going back to the electors for them to judge its actions in "free and fair" elections in which there is no interference or falsification.

When the Constitution entitled its fifth chapter "The Government Regime" it did not provide that this be the regime of the National Democratic Party [NDP] or a government headed by President as-Sadat, but provided for organizing the organs of government on the fundamental principles laid down in the articles preceding this chapter and based on social and economic values and on values pertaining to freedom as well as on public duties and rights and the rule of law in the Egyptian state, which is considered part of the Arab homeland (Article 1), which declares Islam the state religion and the Islamic Shari'ah the source of its legislation (Article 2), and that social democracy is its system (articles 4 and 5).

Anyone who incites the overthrow of the present regime, which is based on these principles and values, and who incites hatred for it and the showing of contempt for it would be culpable under this article, if he did not abide by the rules and methods stipulated in the Constitution in seeking to change the regime.

But to consider every action by a member of the government, every policy adopted by the ruling party, and every view advocated by the president of the republic as the bulwark of the government's regime in the country and to consider that everybody, including the opposition parties, should remain silent in face of these is unacceptable. In fact, such an interpretation is tantamount to overthrowing the regime because it does away with democracy, with the multiparty principle, with freedom of opinion and the freedom to express it, and with the freedom of the press, all of which are part of the basic values of the existing regime in the country.

The Government That Violates the Basic Values of the Regime Stipulated in the Constitution Is the One To Be Charged With Overthrowing the Regime

In fact, there is nothing to prevent a government that has come to power, as has happened in many countries throughout history--whether the government as a whole or some of its members--from overthrowing the regime provided for in the Constitution, which was the basis of the government in power. As a result the government becomes accused of overthrowing the regime by force by using its control of the state armed forces, that is, unless the people have willingly and freely supported such a change.

Therefore, no government should accuse those who oppose it of attempting to overthrow the regime merely because they object to its policies, denounce them and try to convince the people of their views, since this is their duty and their mission so long as they believe that their view is correct and that the government's policy is wrong.

Under the genuine democratic regime, all that the government can acuse those in opposition of doing is behaving insultingly if they use abusive language or unseemly terminology against its members or those who support them, or of committing libel if they groundlessly accuse an official of something or of incitement to the commission of a crime if they instigate the use of unlawful methods against the government.

In the meantime the opposition can accuse the government of attempting to overthrow the regime provided for in the constitution if it commits actions that are in violation of its principles and values. This is what the government has been accused of in the exercise of democracy--not to mention other fields--by giving the NDP capabilities and privileges that have been denied to other parties. In fact, the government imposed restrictions on those parties in carrying out their activities, intervenes against them in the general elections, levels false charges against their members, and brings various pressures to bear on their deputies in a manner contrary to democracy as a basis of government rule. This is leading to the return of the one-party system and to reality that is contrary to constitutional provisions.

Is Providing the Public With Correct News Reports and Statements Considered a Crime?

Article 102 of the penal code provides for imprisonment or fining of whoever disseminates false or "biased" news reports or statements that are likely to disturb public security or cause damage to public interests.

This article is constitutionally wrong because it bans the dissemination of both false and true reports. It abolishes the freedom of the press and publication because it permits the imposition of penalties on whoever disseminates correct news reports or statements as long as their author is biased. Is there anybody who speaks, disseminates or publishes anything without an objective or purpose unless he is stupid, talks drivel, or is mentally unbalanced?

Is it not enough for the opposition to stick to the truth and to publish only what is true so that it will have the right to give advice if advice is useful, and to attack if attack is inevitable?

Is it necessary for mouths to be muzzled so that the opposition cannot throw light on deviations and mistakes that have actually been committed and this simply because the opposition is "biased" and has an honorable purpose, which is to correct deviations and rectify mistakes as well as to serve the citizens and preserve public funds and rights? Even if its purpose behind exposing mistakes was to win the electors' confidence so as to come to power in order to carry out its effective programs--effective from its own viewpoint at least--in the interest of the people, such a purpose is compatible with democratic custom and is above reproach.

It is our right to ask the present government in Egypt to point out which news reports or statements published in the recent ASH-SHA'B issue are not identical with reality and the truth. If such reports and statements are true, why is the government hiding behind a constitutionally incorrect term in one penal code article in order to suppress such reports and statements from the people--the source of power--who have a right to know.

Let us wait to see the fate of this issue of ASH-SHA'B in order either to continue the march or bid farewell to the democracy toward which we have taken a few steps and from which we have begun to retreat.

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION ISSUES NEWSLETTER IN BEIRUT

JN061820 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Test] Beirut--The first issue of a newsletter published in Beirut today by the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Party[NPUP] reports on the arrests and oppressive measures carried out by departments of the As-Sadat regime in the past few days against citizens in Arab Egypt. The newsletter declares that in view of the present circumstances in which the Egyptian people are subjected to As-Sadat's policy of suppression and terrorism, the nationalist and progressive forces will rally around the leadership of NPUP.

The newsletter notes that the present campaign of arrests followed people hearing a great deal of talk about the new faces approved by the regime's U.S. imperialist allies, following As-Sadat's meeting with U.S. President Reagan and terrorist Begin.

The newsletter says that one of As-Sadat's courts will begin a trial in absentia today of Lt Gen Sa'd Ad-Din Ash-Shadhili and 18 other nationalist figures on charges of opposing As-Sadat's regime.

COURT REVIEWS CASE OF FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF

NC061536 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The Ethics Court this morning held a session chaired by the deputy president of the Court of Casation, Adviser Ahmad Rif'at Khaffajah, to look into the case of political responsibility, in implementation of the rules of the law on ethics, and the request to impose guardianship on the assets of those accused of organizing the Egyptian National Front, which is headed abroad by retired Lt Gen Sa'd Ad-Din Ash-Shadhili and 18 other defendants and which aims at attempting to overthrow the Egyptian Government.

The court listened to the prosecution, which was represented by the assistant socialist public prosecutor, Adviser Husni 'Abd al-Hamid, who explained the case and the fact that the defendants had contacted foreign countries withthe aim of opposing the Egyptian Government.

Later, the attorneys representing the families of the first six defendants requested that the session be adjourned to enable them to submit their documents.

At the end of the session the president of the court, Adviser Ahmad Rif'at Khaffajah, decided to adjourn the hearing of the case to a session scheduled for 4 October. He ordered that the investigations of the public prosecution that were carried out by the state security prosecution be included in the records of the case.

CLANDESTINE ANTI-EGYPT RADIO ON RECENT ARRESTS

JN062111 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Today is the 5th day of the arrest campaign that was totally exposed yesterday, just as the true stands of its backers were also exposed. The campaign was accompanied by a propaganda clamor in which As-Sadat attacked the Egyptian national movement, accusing it of igniting sectarian sedition between Egyptian Copts and Muslims.

In his latest speech, As-Sadat exposed the real criminals who are deliberately igniting sectarian sedition and deviating our people's struggle from its national and democratic course, dragging this struggle into sectarian and religious courses.

The regime's information media introduced As-Sadat's recent speech to the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council as a speech in which As-Sadat would proclaim decisions to stop the escalation of the sectarian sedition. However, the decisions announced by As-Sadat added fuel to the fire. The dismissal of Pope Shinudah, who had been appointed by religious and secular vote, was merely a fresh attempt by the regime to ignite sedition. Moreover, the dismissal of journalists, university professors and other opponents of the regime from their posts is a fresh blow to democracy and the national opposition under the pretext of secular sedition.

It is becoming more and more clear that As-Sadat is the true enemy of our country. Let our country's Christians and Muslims rally around the banner of national unity against the ruling regime, the real enemy of our people. Let us defend the Egyptian national movement and the nucleus of the national salvation front, the national democratic front. Down with As-Sadat's regime, the regime of agentry and treason, the regime of crises and fabricated seditions.

## GHALI ON SAUDI INITIATIVE, U.S., EUROPEAN ROLES

NC090946 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA)--Dr Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that the Camp David conference and the peace process we are conducting is nothing but a diplomatic battle and the fruits we shall reap from this process require a long time, intensive efforts and continued work.

He added: In the first round of this diplomatic battle we have achieved the liberation of the Sinai. However, we still have the second, third, fourth and fifth rounds, etc, to achieve the comprehensive, lasting and just peace we are seeking.

On Egypt's role in the autonomy talks, which will resume in the second half of September, Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt has often declared that it does not speak in the name of the Palestinian people, nor does it regard itself as having authorization from the Palestinian people to act on their behalf. All that Egypt is trying to achieve through the autonomy talks, by virtue of its special responsibility, is to contribute to the emergence of a Palestinian entity which, after its emergence, can hold negotiations with the Israeli side.

He said that as the United States is playing the role of full partner in the negotiations which led to the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, Egypt is also prepared to play the role of full partner in the negotiations that will lead to the Palestinian people's attainment of their legitimate rights.

As for the Israeli role in these negotiations, especially after the new step which the Israeli Government has taken vis-a-vis the Arabs of the West Bank, Dr Ghali said that Israel Defense Minister General Sharon pledged, during the meetings which were held in Alexandria the last week of August, that he will personally supervise a series of measures in the West Bank and Gaza sector aimed at building confidence.

He added: We hope that this pledge will be fulfilled and that the measures will be positive and effective, so that the Palestinian people will respond to them and so that a new political atmosphere will prevail in the occupied territories, because such a political atmosphere will definitely influence the course of the negotiations on full autonomy.

On the Saudi plan for a peaceful settlement in the area, Dr Ghali said that there is an identity of views between the Saudis and us on the importance of the role that the United States must play to achieve a comprehensive and just peace. Therefore, the Saudi initiative is positive, although we regard it as a first step that must be followed by other steps -- in the sense that we expect further Saudi moves to explain how these principles can be translated into tangible facts. We welcome this because the aim of Egyptian diplomacy is to achieve a comprehensive peace with the participation of all sides, particularly the Saudi side.

Dr Butrus Ghali emphasized that there is no disagreement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia on the goal we are trying to achieve. The disagreement is only on the method that should be followed to achieve this goal.

On the U.S. role during this phase, Dr Ghali said that the U.S. role has not changed, whether before or after Camp David or before and after the U.S. presidential elections. It is the role of full partner, which entails a special responsibility and which, on the basis of this responsibility, the United States must do everything it can to surmount the obstacles that have, or that will, emerge on the road to peace.

He explained that we cannot say that the new U.S. Administration constitutes a greater motivating force than the previous administration, because there is continuity in the U.S. policy, which is based on firm principles and interests in the Middle East.

To a question on the required European role during the present phase in light of the [statement] "a supplement to Camp David is acceptable," Dr Ghali replied that it must be clear that Camp David is nothing but a framework for joint diplomatic action and that all efforts are acceptable and indeed required within this framework. Moreover, if all the parties concerned agree to follow a new method, there is nothing to prevent this at all; what matters is the method to be followed to achieve this goal.

Dr Ghali pointed out that the European initiative demands that Europe explain the dimensions of the issue as it sees it to the U.S. side and that it coordinate the European move and the U.S. move so as to bring the viewpoints closer and to find common grounds for conflicting rights and interests in order to achieve peace in the Middle East. In addition, Egyptian diplomacy is in constant touch with both the U.S. and the European sides, with the aim of facilitating this coordination and getting the Middle East issue moving through U.S.-European cooperation.

TECHNICAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH U.S., YUGOSLAVIA

NC081732 Cairo MENA in English 1500 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA)--Egypt today signed two agreements for technical cooperation in setting up power generating stations with both the United States and Yugoslavia.

Chairman of the Al-Qattarah Depression and Hydraulic Projects Association Najib Rizq signed the second agreement, along with the board chairman of a Yugoslav company.

Under the second agreement, the Yugoslav company will install the fittings to the gates of the Aswan second hydraulic station. Rizq said that value of the agreement amounts to 14.5 million dollars. The station whose capacity will amount to 300,000 kilowatts will be operational in 1985.

The station which will cost 160 million dollars will save annually 60 million dollars, if oil were to be used instead in operating the station.

Energy and Electricity Minister Muhammad Mahir Abazah attended the signing ceremonies.

MINISTRY CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN ACTS IN ANGOLA

NC081706 Cairo MENA in English 1525 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA)--Egypt has reiterated the danger of South Africa's continued aggressive policies and its violations of international law and norms by trespassing on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Peoples Republic of Angola.

The Foreign Ministry received reports that South Africa's racist forces were still launching aggressions on the Angolan lands in a flagrant challenge to international unanimity that condemned its incessant barbaric attacks, a ministry source said.

Egypt, the source underlined, affirms that that hostile policy pursued by the racist regime of Pretoria will inevitably create instability in the region and will have its negative impact on the efforts being exerted to bring about a peaceful solution to the problem of Namibia and attain its independence in implementation of relevant UN resolutions.

Egypt has extended instant medical care for Angola to meet its needs at this critical stage.

## BRIEFS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO SPAIN--Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA)--A 49-member People's Assembly delegation left Cairo for Spain today on a special 10-day visit in accordance with the program prepared by the People's Assembly for parliamentary visits during parliamentary recess in order to strengthen relations between the People's Assembly and world parliaments and exchange views on parliamentary affairs. [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 8 Sep 81 NC]

OMANI SULTAN'S ADVISER--Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA)--'Umar az-Zawawi, adviser to [Oman] Sultan Qabus, left Cairo this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, Az-Zawawi met with Vice President Husni Mubarak. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1214 GMT 8 Sep 81 NC]

TRANSFER OF FRENCH AMBASSADOR--Cairo, 29 Aug (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today received French Ambassador in Cairo Jacques Andreani on the occasion of the latter's transfer to the French Foreign Ministry and his appointment as head of the Political Department. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 29 Aug 81 NC]

BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR--Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA)--State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali received today Shawkat Ali, the new ambassador of Bangladesh, who presented a copy of his credentials. They also discussed means of promoting relations between the two countries. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1545 GMT 5 Sep 81 NC]

LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL--Cairo, 27 Aug (MENA)--Gabriel Farngalo, the new Liberian ambassador to Egypt, arrived in Cairo today. He was met at Cairo airport by Counselor Muhammad Najib from the Foreign Ministry. The ambassador's previous post was in Guinea. [Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 27 Aug 81 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 455

JN081724 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Communique No 455 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 8 September 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In defense of Iraq and the nation's honor, our valiant armed forces continue to deal blows to the forces of the ignorant racist Persian regime in the operational sectors. The results of yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Several of our forward units attacked enemy positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region and clashed with the enemy in a fierce battle in which all available weapons were used. Heavy losses in both lives and equipment were inflicted on the enemy. The known losses amounted to 109 killed and 4 tanks, 2 personnel carriers and 1 gun destroyed. Our forces also seized one tank, one vehicle, a number of medium and light weapons and a large quantity of various hardware. All are serviceable.
B. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region, killing 52 and destroying 4 tanks, 4 vehicles--2 loaded with hardware--1 excavator, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.
C. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin. Our forces hit it and forced it to flee after killing 31 and destroying 6 vehicles and 1 stockpile of hardware.
D. Eight were killed and one personnel carrier, one stockpile of hardware and one observation post were destroyed in the Dezful region.
E. Six were killed and two guns and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Abadan region.
F. Six were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
G. One personnel carrier was destroyed in the Shush region.
H. Our valiant air force planes today raided enemy concentrations in the central and southern sectors of the battlefields, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 212 dead, 9 tanks, 4 personnel carriers, 11 vehicles, 3 guns, 1 excavator, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 17 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two personnel carriers, five vehicles and one mortar damaged.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES YAR MINISTER 8 SEP

JN081025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Sep (INA)--This morning, President Saddam Husayn received Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, YAR education minister and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's envoy. Al-Asbahi conveyed an oral message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the latest developments in the Arab region and the importance of Arab solidarity. The meeting was attended by Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim.

KING HUSAYN ON U.S. RELATIONS, ISRAEL, MORE ISSUES

JN061020 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 5 Sep 81 pp 8-11

[Interview with Jordanian King Husayn conducted by Shukri Nasrallah and Hani Khayr in Paris--date not given]

[Text] Question: We hope you will tell us about the reasons for your visit to France. What are Your Majesty's impressions of the new French president, whom you met for the first time?

Answer: My meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand was long and cordial. I think it was the beginning of a personal dialogue with the French president. We agreed to continue this dialogue. I believe we have carried out a large part of our duty in this visit. President Mitterrand told me that France would continue to defend the principles of justice and peace in the world. Regarding its policy toward the Middle East and particularly the Palestinian cause, it seems that they will follow the line we expected and anticipated. There is French concern about ensuring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This is a principle France has always adopted in dealing with similar issues in the entire world.

Question: Can we understand from this concentration on Europe that there is trend toward replacing the United States with Europe in regard to solving the Middle East issue?

Answer: I believe Europe can offer the issue adequate moral support. This in itself is very important because, unlike today, Europe used to follow the United States' lead.

Question: There is a difference between Jordan and France on Camp David, some aspects of which seem to be sharp. Jordan rejects the Camp David agreement, whereas France considers it a step leading to peace in the Middle East.

Answer: In fact, Camp David is only a secondary issue in the Arab homeland and the region. The major issue is the Palestinian people's right to their occupied lands in Palestine, Gaza, Jerusalem and elsewhere. In my opinion, the Palestinian cause is the main subject not dealt with by Camp David, which is incapable of dealing with it. I have great hope that the French and others will reconsider their stands on Camp David. The principles for a solution to the Palestinian cause must be drawn up again.

Question: What is Your Majesty's concept of these principles?

Answer: At the beginning there were certain principles in the attempt to solve the conflict. There was Resolution 242 and later on Resolution 338. There was also a U.S.-Soviet effort to hold an international conference in which all parties concerned with the region's crisis might take part. However, matters unfolded in another direction when Arab ranks became divided, followed by Camp David. At the Rabat summit the Arab states declared that Resolutions 242 and 338 did not deal with the crux of the issue, the Palestinian people's right to Palestinian soil, although they contained positive principles that we respect. What has recently happened is that the world became preoccupied with a small part of the issue. There is a need to return to the crux of the issue and to reconsider everything in this field. I believe the European move is a step along the path to prevention or internationalization of the conflict, and this is a positive step.

Question: Israel and Egypt, however, are proceeding with the solution which they believe Camp David will achieve.

Answer: The United States and the other Camp David parties cannot achieve more than they have already. As for Israel, its history is known. The coalition which is ruling Israel now, and which first came to power as a result of an internal economic situation, has returned to power a second time, as observers say, as the result of acts of aggression Israel launched, both the air attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor in Baghdad--and Iraq is a signatory of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty while Israel is not and possesses and is developing such nuclear weapons--and the aggression against Lebanon in particular. Thus, this Israeli command represents a large majority of the Israelis, thus doubling the danger posed to the region, to Arab rights and to the Arab's future.

It seems to me that this command has clear stands on the establishment of settlements, fighting the Arab individual and preventing him from exercising any of his rights, considering the bridges across the Jordan River as its borders, although these have always been considered part of the occupied territories. In addition, it has banned Arab aid, little though it is to the occupied territories. There is also the canal project to pump water from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea. This is, of course, a regional issue which concerns not only Israel. Half of the Dead Sea is Jordanian and the other half is Palestinian. This is flagrant aggression against Arab rights and against Jordan in particular. Available information reveals that this canal will not be used to generate energy, but will be part of an Israeli project to build nuclear reactors and stations. Even more serious than all this is that Israel has begun to say that the Palestinian cause is a Jordanian cause. This means that Israel considers itself established on its own land and that the solution to the Palestinian cause is a Jordanian issue outside the territories occupied by Israel. Finally, the issue of Jerusalem and the question it poses to the Arab, Islamic and world levels is as follows: Does it stand to reason that, as Arabs and Muslims, we must allow Jerusalem to become merely the political capital of Israel?

Question: What is the reply of Jordan and the Arabs to the new Israeli Government's attempts to win over to its side some of the leaders in the West Bank and Gaza for the implementation of autonomy rule and its attempts to Judaize all the occupied territories which Your Majesty has mentioned?

Answer: I will go further and say that if it, that is Israel, seeks to practically implement Begin's proposals, it can only take place through a military operation whose objective is the occupation of Jordan. Naturally, we shall confront it with all our force and efforts. Then the issue will exceed that of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Israel is aiming at a situation in which it will be able to impose military hegemony in a broader form than that over the territories it has occupied. We, however, will resist this with all our force and efforts.

Question: Then, this new Israeli trend will create a very intricate situation. If the Arabs persist in their differences and Israel pursues the implementation of its new plan, then might a war possibly erupt?

Answer: There is undoubtedly a possibility of war. We however, will be the vanguard of those who defend our people, homeland and nation. We must once again try to redress the course to define the principles on which peace must be based and to curb this Zionist movement, which has unlimited ambitions throughout the Arab homeland.

Question: What would be the solution in your viewpoint?

Answer: The sound action, in my viewpoint, is to hold an international conference in which all concerned parties will participate, including the PLO, the United States, the Soviet Union and other parties that wish to help find a just and honorable peace. This is the trend that should be adopted.

Question: Does this mean that Your Majesty no longer considers the United States capable of contributing to a solution a a mediator?

Answer: The unlimited U.S. aid and absolute support for Israel as well as U.S. approval of all that is done by Israel make me feel, frankly, that the United States no longer possesses the freedom to maneuver.

Question: Does this mean that it has turned into a party to the conflict?

Answer: It may not literally be a party to the conflict against us, but it no longer possesses the freedom of choice that it used to. The situation has now changed and I believe there is a battle to be waged in the U.S. arena as well. We should also bear in mind that the United States itself has interests. Considering this alone, the United States should reconsider its stands to safeguard its interests. This is the present situation. To continue saying that the United States alone can settle the issue it no longer realistic or logical. However, this does not mean we must abandon our duty to maintain a dialogue with the U.S. Administration and the U.S. people and to indicate the role the United States can play in finding a comprehensive and just peace. Nevertheless, we should not depend on the United States alone.

Question: It is said that in its confrontation over your recent stands, the United States went so far as to plot against Jordan. It was disseminated in the West that the deterioration of U.S.-Jordanian relations had led to some sort of attempt inside Jordan last month. Is this true?

Answer: I cannot say there is plotting, but I can say there are indications that U.S. policy says that the solution to the Palestinian cause can take place on Jordanian territory. This means they consider the issue that of a people requiring a piece of land, so once the land is found the issue is solved. This is an attempt to sever the Palestinian people's ties with their land, which is the crux of the whole issue. The issue is no longer that a Palestinian people; it is one of Arab rights to the Palestinian Arab territory. This is an extremely serious matter. I cannot say that the United States has a specific stand on this matter. I am basing my opinion on statements recently made by the U.S. Government. I had earlier held high-level contacts with the Americans to uncover these utterances and trends and the mistakes contained in them. In my opinion the problem lies in the Arab homeland and individual in this rich and strategic spot which dictates Arab cohesion and solidarity. Jordan, however, remains firm in the face of these plots, regardless of their source.

Question: Some people link the changes in the Jordanian military command with the plot the Americans are said to have concocted to topple you.

Answer: There has been no turmoil whatsoever in Jordan. Therefore, what has been said is baseless. The military changes were ordinary and routine ones.

Question: Was there an outside attempt to bring about turmoil in Jordan.

Answer: There are outside attempts to denigrate Jordan, but the Jordanian situation is normal and reassuring.

Question: At the beginning of his rule, U.S. President Reagan said that the problem is not one of a Palestinian people but one of Palestinian refugees. This means that Washington wants to confine the entire issue to finding a place for the Palestinians. This is an extremely serious matter. What is Your Majesty's stand on this matter?

Answer: In my opinion, they are searching for a situation in which Israeli hegemony can expand to include Jordan. This is the plot. This battle has been imposed on us in Jordan and we decided to confront it with all our powers. I believe that the danger also threatens the entire Arab homeland.

Question: What is Your Majesty's opinion of the Saudi plan proposed by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and do you consider this plan to be a starting point for the solution of the Palestinian question?

Answer: The Saudi initiative is, of course, one of the efforts to solve the Palestinian question. Saudi Arabia enjoys a prominent status in both the Arab homeland and the world. Although we have not had the chance to discuss the Saudi plan with our brothers in Saudi Arabia, the plan concentrates on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. This is the crux of the issue.

Question: Are the points contained in the Saudi plan suitable as a beginning to a solution? Do you still despair of a solution coming from the United States or feel a change in U.S. policy on the Palestinian question may take place?

Answer: Sir, this is the seventh U.S. Administration with which I have dealt personally since I first had the honor of leading my people and homeland. All these years, I have not noticed that U.S. officials have adopted a sound course toward settling the Middle East issue. It is difficult to view the United States as a mediator acceptable to all parties, particularly following its stands in support of Israel and its relinquishment of its role as a mediator or as an instrument of pressure in the interest of the solution.

Question: Do we understand from this that Arab-U.S. relations are becoming more and more tense?

Answer: I may have a viewpoint which some in a large part of our Arab homeland may not agree with, that our relations should not be linked to any specific side in this world. Our relations with the two superpowers may be good and distinctive but the possibility exists of developing good relations with others and this is in the interest of all of us.

Question: Do you still intend to visit Washington and did you postpone this visit before due to the tense relations between the United States and Jordan?

Answer: Official contacts have taken place to arrange for my meeting with President Reagan. The latest agreement that was reached on the official level is that this meeting should take place in November. In my opinion, the U.S. Administration has not yet made its final decisions on the solution of the region's crisis and is waiting for President Reagan to complete his personal contacts with the leaders in the region.

Question: Was Your Majesty invited before that date, then the meeting postponed or its date changed?

Answer: Discussion of the date proposed by the Americans is still underway and has not been changed.

Question: U.S. papers report that the White House is displeased with Your Majesty's relations with Moscow. Is this true?

Answer: Jordanian-Soviet relations are based on mutual respect and on cooperation in all fields.

Question: Does Jordan agree to Lebanon's call for holding an emergency summit and could the summit called for by Lebanon replace the scheduled summit in Rabat next autumn?

Answer: Jordan does not object to the convening of a summit before its scheduled date on condition that this summit not discuss Lebanon alone. During the proposed summit, the situation and all new developments in the Lebanese and Arab arenas must be discussed too.

AD-DUSTUR SAYS MOSSAD BEHIND DELAMARE MURDER

JN050820 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Search for the Mossad," AD-DUSTUR writes: One does not need to be very wise to realize that yesterday's assassination of the French ambassador in Beirut was concocted by Israeli elements or Israeli-linked elements and that this assassination is an Israeli warning to President Mitterrand just as the attack on the Jewish synagogue in Vienna was a warning to Chancellor Kreisky because the two countries are adopting a balanced and realistic policy toward the Middle East crisis and the PLO. This is a policy which, of course, clashes with Israel's aggressive expansionist strategy.

The shooting of French Ambassador Louis Delamare on the streets of Beirut while inside his car flying the French flag is an act perpetrated only by a side that has an interest in obstructing the French role and efforts to settle the Lebanese crisis and the Arab-Israeli conflict. The only side in the world that benefits from this assassination and from the attempt to harm French-Arab relations is Israel.

The paper adds: In denouncing and condemning the criminal murder of the French ambassador in Beirut, we are confident that President Mitterrand will realize the dimensions of the Israeli plot against the life of the French diplomat in seeking to harm French-Arab relations. We are also confident he will reject the policy of extortion and terror practiced by Israel in an attempt to interfere in France's domestic affairs and to influence its Mideast policy.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has rejected the Israeli pressures and extortion attempts. He has also refused to hold the PLO responsible for the Jewish synagogue incident. He has held Israel's intransigent stand responsible for all the region's acts of violence.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Therefore, we are confident that President Mitterrand will reject the Israeli warning addressed to him via the criminal assassination of his ambassador and will hold Israel responsible for this heinous crime, in addition to its responsibility for obstructing all peace efforts and attempting to hamper the French role in settling the crisis so as to keep all the cards in Washington's hands, something which is rejected by France because this would hinder the attainment of a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

BRIEFS

INDIAN AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL--Amman, 8 Sep (PETRA)--Acting Foreign Minister and Information Minister 'Adnan abu 'Awdah has decorated Indian Ambassador in Amman Adbul Ghani Goni with the Independence Medal, first grade. The Medal was granted by His Majesty King Husayn on the occasion of the expiration of the ambassador's assignment in Jordan. [Excerpt] [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 8 Sep 81 JN]

VOL REPORTS BEIRUT SHELLING 8 SEP; HADDAD THREAT

NC082149 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The security situation deteriorated a short while ago in the commercial area where the sound of artillery and rocket shells and machinegun fire was heard.

Certain obstacles today precluded the opening of the crossing points between the two areas of the capital. The passages remained closed for another day. An artillery shell fell near an army position in the Sodeco area. Two other shells fell tonight in Al-Yasu'iyah area. There was intermittent sniping on the area. Otherwise, the security situation was relatively calm in the various areas.

Major Haddad threatened tonight to violate the cease-fire in south Lebanon if the Palestinians continue to fire on the area under his control. Haddad said this after Dayr Maymas and another village were subjected to Palestinian artillery fire for several minutes. He said that he intended to meet with the UNIFIL commander in the south to discuss the Palestinians cease-fire violations.

The Israeli chief of staff accused the Palestinians of violating the cease-fire 15 times since its announcement in south Lebanon.

VOL: ASSASSIN OF U.S. AMBASSADOR MALLOY IN PRISON

NC090817 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] While investigations are continuing into the assassination of the French ambassador [to Lebanon, Louis Delamare], the Voice of Lebanon has learned that (Ahmad al-Farkh), the leader of the group that assassinated the U.S. Ambassador in Beirut Francis Malloy, is now detained in a Lebanese prison. It has also been learned that he is a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine--Ahmad Jibril's wing.

VOL: AL-JUMAYYIL CONDEMNS MURDER OF FRENCH ENVOY

NC041553 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil urgently contacted the French Embassy and expressed his profound regret over the French ambassador's assassination. He said this crime is condemned by us and by all who knew Ambassador Delamare as a faithful friend of Lebanon and a successful diplomat who served his country honestly and sincerely.

KHADDAM MEETS PALESTINIAN, LEBANESE OFFICIALS

JN081300 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting was held at noon today in the Foreign Ministry attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; the leaders of the Lebanese nationalist movement; several members of the PLO Executive Committee and of the Fatah Central Committee; and representatives from the Amal Movement. Current developments in the Lebanese and Arab arenas were reviewed during the meeting.

Second Meeting

JN082138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] A second meeting was held this afternoon in the Foreign Ministry attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat; and Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs. The meeting was also attended by the leaders of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee members and Amal Movement representatives. They continued discussion of the Lebanese situation and current Arab developments.

LAW DEFINES TERRITORIAL WATERS AT 35 MILES

JN081905 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1655 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Damascus, 8 Sep (SANA)--Law No 37/1981, defining the Syrian Arab Republic's territorial waters and which was approved by the People's Assembly, has been published in the official gazette. The law stipulates that the Syrian Arab Republic's territorial waters extend to 35 nautical miles seaward from the line that is used as a basis for measuring the depth of the territorial waters or from the lowest water mark of sandbars [al-juzur al-munjarrah] which extend along the coast as delineated on the large-scale maps that are used in the Syrian Arab Republic. The law considers all provisions which contradict this law as amended by the provisions of this law.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON MIDDLE EAST, LEBANON

JN072018 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] London--Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has stated that any initiative that is directly or indirectly connected with the Camp David agreements is an initiative that should be rejected because it will not work in the interest of Arab rights or the Arab cause. In an interview broadcast this evening by the BBC, the minister said: We have already encouraged the European states to play a constructive rôle in the Middle East crisis and to take an independent initiative. We have emphasized the independence of such an initiative and made this a basic condition for its consideration and its possible acceptance after full discussion by the Arab states. Until now, nothing has emerged that convinces us of the possible existence of such an initiative. We are still encouraging such an independent initiative.

The minister affirmed that any direct or indirect connection with the U.S. Middle East policy cannot have a positive effect on the Arab-European relations in view of the U.S. stand which is completely hostile to the Arab cause and completely biased in Israel's favor.

The minister added that it is in the joint interest of the Arabs and the Europeans for Europe to have a constructive role in searching for a solution to the Middle East crisis. When such an constructive role appears it will surely find more than encouragement from the Arab states, particularly from Syria. The minister said: We are interested in realizing just, comprehensive and permanent peace in the Middle East. We urge all those who can play a role in bringing us closer to this peace, to lead us to it without any hesitation.

Answering a question, the minister said: It is in the interest of France and the Arabs to have the French stand develop toward recognizing the right of self-determination for the Palestinians, their right to return and to establish their independent national state on Palestinian soil. It is surely in the interest of the Arabs to obtain a quick realization of such a position so as to promote Arab-French relations.

Answering a question on Lebanon, the information minister said: We want the legitimate Lebanese authorities to assume full control in Lebanon as soon as possible and to spread their rule over all Lebanese territories--from the far north to the far south.

EGYPTIAN LABOR PARTY CONDEMNS REGIME'S POLICY

JN060735 Damascus Voice of Egypt in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] A Labor Party statement rejected all government accusations and condemned the arbitrary arrest campaign. It also held the authority responsible for the sectarian incidents and accused it of carrying out an arrest campaign to conceal the failure of its domestic policy in the wake of the high cost of living, the housing crisis and bad public services, in addition to its external failure with regard to Israel, which has become more intransigent and aggressive than every before. Moreover, there are the useless Camp David accords and the accumulation of foreign debts.

ATH-THAWRAH CRITICIZES NEW NATO MANEUVERS

JN040753 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Questioning the objectives of the new NATO maneuvers, ATH-THAWRAH says: Certainly the new NATO maneuvers are an integrated part of this alliance's war and military framework and are in harmony with its war programs and military plans. These maneuvers are also in line with the aggressive desire of the U.S. Administration headed by Reagan and with the ceaseless military course of Washington to entrench its cold war policy, exacerbate international relations, strike at detente, disturb world stability and jeopardize world security and peace. All events point to recent unusual U.S. and NATO military activities. These activities cannot but be considered as part of the spiral of war and danger enveloping the world's peoples, including those of Europe and the United States. It is noteworthy that at a time when imperialist propaganda is talking about Washington's desire and that of its allies to reach the first stages of dialogue on arms limitation and to erect bridges of stable relations between the West and East, namely between the United States and West Europe on the one hand and the Soviet Union and the Socialist bloc on the other, at this time we see the imperialists preparing themselves for war and aggression. Even their press does not conceal the misleading campaigns to blindfold world public opinion and undermine world public appeals against the U.S.-NATO military plans to transform West Europe into an arena for employing the new U.S. destructive missiles and weapons.

SHAMIR ATTACKS SAUDIS, KREISKY, CHEYSSON

TA052121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] On the eve of his departure for the United States as part of the prime minister's entourage, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir sharply attacked Saudi Arabia, saying it played an absolutely negative role in the Middle East. Shamir said there was a considerable gap between reality and the moderate image of the Saudis as seen by the United States. The Saudis derive their strength from their checkbooks, which they use to promote their political goals. With their money, the Saudis finance the Syrian presence in Lebanon, they enable the existence of the PLO, thus contributing to the rape of Lebanon. Even the role the Saudis played in achieving the cease-fire in Lebanon for which they obtained so many kudos in fact served the PLO's purposes since the terrorists were on the verge of collapsing due to the Israeli pressure.

The foreign minister added that the Saudi peace plan, which also received sympathy in the world, was merely conceived to undermine the Camp David accords. The foreign minister was speaking this evening to Zionist leaders from the United States. He categorically rejected speculation that the cease-fire in southern Lebanon may serve as the basis for an Israeli-PLO rapprochement.

In his speech, Shamir also attacked the recent statements made by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. He ridiculed Kreisky's claim that were Israel to adopt a more flexible line toward the Palestinians the PLO would stop committing acts of terror. Referring to the French foreign minister, Shamir said that the analogies he drew between the PLO and the Herut fighters were offensive to the memory of those who gave their lives for the sake of freedom and liberty in the world. The foreign minister's remarks were reported by our correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami.

U.S. OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON MIDEAST POLICY CITED

TA081428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpt] A senior U.S. official who will participate in Begin's talks in the United States has said that the United States has no detailed, final proposals for strategic cooperation with Israel, but added that obviously Washington is looking forward to strengthening this cooperation, consulting with Israel and reaching a joint understanding founded on the belief that the Soviet threat to the region must be curbed.

Our Washington correspondent, Shalom Qital, reports that the official said that the United States is not planning any joint maneuvers on Israeli soil. He repeated that Israel is a strategic asset to the United States and that there is great importance in having Prime Minister Begin and President Reagan meet in person.

The senior U.S. official again emphasized that Washington is determined to sell AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia and that even though a battle with Congress is expected over this issue the administration nevertheless believes it will be able to persuade members of the House to agree to the sale. The United States, said the senior official, will not allow Israel to lag behind its neighbors in any way.

As for the situation in Lebanon, he said the administration wishes to rehabilitate peace there--as he called it--and added that deliberations on Lebanon at various levels will be held during the Begin visit.

PERES OPPOSES AWACS SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA

TA062013 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The Labor Party Center, which convened in Tel Aviv this afternoon, discussed the prime minister's trip to the United States and party chairman Shim'on Peres made remarks on the AWACS issue. Our correspondent Menashe Raz reports from the Labor Party's Center.

[Begin videotape] [Peres] We are categorically opposed to the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. In my opinion it is important, while the prime minister is in the United States, that the opposition's and not only the government's stand on this be known. I am sorry about the stammering heard from the government and the hints that the government is ready to receive compensation for the deal. There is no compensation for the fact that aircraft in Saudi hands will be able to peep into many corners of Israel's security and will deprive us of some advantages which are vital for maintaining Israel's defense. [end videotape]

NO NEW NORMALIZATION PROPOSALS FROM EGYPT EXPECTED

TA061819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Sep 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources have reported that Cairo does not intend to make new proposals regarding the normalization issue. On the contrary, in the wake of the decision made at the Alexandria summit and the meeting between Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sason and Kamal Hasan 'Ali last week, a 50-man delegation will arrive in Israel next week headed by Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Tahir Shash. This is one of the largest delegations ever to visit Israel and it includes experts on transportation and telecommunications issues.

OVERLAND TRANSPORTATION DISCUSSED WITH EGYPT

TA081830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Israeli and Egyptian representatives, who met in Al-'Arish, northern Sinai, today to discuss direct land transport of goods between the two countries, will continue their talks in Jerusalem next week. Israeli officials told our reporter Alan Ben-'Ami that agreement had been reached on some of the arrangements, but that government approval has to be obtained on others. The aim is to allow Egyptian and Israeli vehicles to transport goods directly across the border to their destination instead of unloading, as at present, onto vehicles from the other country waiting at border-crossing points.

Representatives from Israel's Ministry of Transport, the Foreign Ministry and the Customs Department took part in today's talks.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY PROMISES CONTINUED NORMALIZATION

TA081113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Egypt has promised that despite the recent domestic events there, all the normalization plans would proceed according to schedule. Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada, visited Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche today and told him that the events in Egypt will only strengthen As-Sadat's rule and the peace process.

Mr Kimche expressed satisfaction with the Egyptian announcement and said that Israel wishes to speed up the normalization process.

SHARON PROMISES GHALI W. BANK IMPROVEMENTS

TA071945 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon had promised him, at their meeting in Alexandria, that he would take steps to improve the political atmosphere in the territories. Our Arab affairs correspondent says that Ghali explained that Sharon did not specify what measures he had in mind, but only said that Egypt should give him time to prove his good intentions.

IDF DENIES UNIFIL STATEMENT ON CEASE-FIRE VIOLATION

TA061933 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The UNIFIL spokesman protested this evening against what he called a grave violation of the cease-fire in southern Lebanon by Major Haddad's forces. Our correspondent Yoram Hamizrahi reports that the UNIFIL spokesman complained that the Haddad soldiers opened fire at Dutch UNIFIL forces in Ya'tar village. The UNIFIL spokesman further claimed that during this incident Haddad's forces and IDF units directed heavy machinegun fire at UN positions near the coast.

The IDF spokesman this evening firmly denied UNIFIL claims, saying the IDF units have not at all been involved in any firing over the last 24 hours. Major Haddad contends that terrorists entered his territory near Bayt Lif village and opened fire during which one of his soldiers was wounded. According to Haddad, this was the basis of the incident. Security circles report that the firing on the UN positions near the coast was by the terrorists and not by the IDF.

'TERRORISTS' VIOLATE CEASE-FIRE IN S. LEBANON

TA081911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The terrorists have again violated the cease-fire in southern Lebanon this evening. They fired several shells from An-Nabatiyah toward the area of Dayr Mimas and Tall Lubyah villages, which are under the control of Major Haddad's forces. Haddad's men and the IDF did not return fire. Major Haddad has lodged a complaint with the UN headquarters in An-Naqurah. This is the second time the terrorists have violated the cease-fire this week, and the 17th incident since the cease-fire became effective.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reported that there is a blackout in the villages of the Christian salient north of Metulla, apparently because of the terrorist shellings.

UNIFIL, MILITIA DISCUSS SHOOTING INCIDENT

TA080634 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2120 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Metulla, 7 Sep--The commander of the UNIFIL Netherlands battalion met with militia commander Major Haddad today to discuss the shooting incident between the two parties on 6 September.

An understanding was reached between the sides and it was agreed that an effort will be made to prevent this type of incident. It was stated that the affair should be seen as closed.

According to the Netherlanders, the militiamen in that incident directed many mortar shells toward the UNIFIL Netherlands battalion's headquarters in the Ya'tar village in southern Lebanon.

CHIEF OF STAFF EYTAN ON CEASE-FIRE VIOLATIONS

TA081541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The chief of staff said that the terrorists have often violated the cease-fire in Lebanon since it was declared--a total of 15 times.

Lieutenant General Eytan told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the terrorists are shooting, planting mines and executing other actions that, according to them, are not included in the terms of the cease-fire that, they claim, pertains only to artillery fire on Israeli territory. This interpretation is not acceptable to Israel but, because it is not a partner in dialogues regarding the violations, it is behaving with maximum restraint.

The chief of staff estimated that the terrorists intend to resume activities against Israel after they have completed their reorganization and revived from the blows they suffered from the IDF. He was, therefore, not surprised by the proclamations recently made by the terrorist organizations regarding a resumption of hostilities.

Our correspondent points out that since the inception of the cease-fire, the terrorists have advanced 15 artillery batteries into southern Lebanon, have restored their destroyed headquarters and have improved the roads leading to their positions.

MORE ON U.S. CEASE-FIRE PLAN, EXPECTED REACTION

TA080534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, accompanying the prime minister's party on its U.S. visit--recorded]

[Text] According to the Lebanon plan worked out by the U.S. Administration, efforts will be made to strengthen the Lebanese Government, the dialogue with the terrorist organizations--especially the PLO--will continue via Saudi Arabia and Israel will be asked to reduce its involvement in Lebanon. At the first stage it will be asked to sever its relations with the Christians in northern Lebanon and at the next stage, as the U.S. plan has it, Israel will be asked to sever its special relations with Major Haddad in southern Lebanon. The Washington policymakers believe that if a comprehensive settlement is reached in Lebanon and the cease-fire continues, there will be a chance to copy the principles of this plan on other fronts. In other words, Saudi Arabia will be the channel through which the dialogue with the Palestinians will be held, also regarding the continued political process in the region.

The prime minister will totally reject these ideas, whose aim is to push Israel out of Lebanon and strengthen the influence of Syria and the PLO in this country. Menahem Begin will demand that President Reagan keep his promise. As may be recalled, the U.S. President said a few months ago that the Syrians have to remove the missiles they stationed in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region and that the Syrians have to return to the positions they held before the fighting broke out. The prime minister will emphasize that Israel has direct security interests in Lebanon and any change in the situation will affect the Israel's security.

It seems, then, that the situation in Lebanon will be one of the major topics in Menahem Begin's talks with the U.S. President and senior administration officials.

TV on U.S. Plan

TA071920 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Our Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari reports this evening that secret contacts are being held between the U.S. Administration, UN bodies and Beirut authorities to strengthen the cease-fire in Lebanon.

Our correspondent reports that the plan for strengthening the cease-fire includes expanding the territory of UN activity and the reinforcement of UNIFIL. The Americans also want to remove the terrorists' heavy weapons from the Tyre enclave and the Beaufort region and at the same time remove the heavy cannons from Major Haddad's area.

Our correspondent reports further that the Americans want to expand the dialogue between the Syrians and Christians in Lebanon and resolve security problems in Beirut itself.

The U.S. approach indicates there is no urgent need to remove the Syrian missiles from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area.

FORCES ARREST FATAH SQUAD; DETAILS REPORTED

TA061828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Sep 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] A few weeks ago, the security forces arrested a Fatah terrorist squad responsible for acts of sabotage in the Jerusalem and Tel Aviv areas. This was reported by the IDF spokesman. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus has further details:

The following has been disclosed regarding the terrorist squad: It was captured a few weeks ago following a lengthy pursuit. Its members are inhabitants of the Judaea region and belong to the Fatah organization. During their investigation, they admitted to having carried out seven acts of sabotage. As a result of these acts, 2 people were killed and 27 were injured. They admitted to having thrown a handgrenade into the Shulhan David restaurant in Jerusalem a few months ago in which an Arab waiter was killed. In another act of terrorism, they planted an explosive device at a gasoline station in Neve Ilan near Jerusalem.

During its 3 years of existence, this squad perpetrated several acts of sabotage in the Karmel market in Tel Aviv and in the Mahane Yehuda market in Jerusalem. Much sabotage material, most of which was hidden in the Ramallah District, was found in their possession. This material apparently came from Syria. The investigation of the security forces is still underway.

MITTERRAND EXPECTED TO VISIT IN JANUARY 1982

TA070750 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Sep 81 p 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Israel will probably take place early in January, acting Foreign Minister Moshe Nisim told the Cabinet yesterday. Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will come here a month or two earlier for a round of preparatory talks.

Nisim told the Cabinet of Cheysson's efforts during a lengthy meeting with Israel's ambassador, Me'ir Rosenne, last week, to mitigate the shock and dismay caused in Israel by his statement comparing the PLO to the wartime resistance fighters in Nazi-occupied Europe.

The statement, Cheysson told the envoy, had been reported out of context and had been misunderstood and misrepresented. He had not in fact intended to make that comparison (with its implied parallel comparison of the Israeli occupation to the Nazi conquest of Europe).

Nisim noted, however, that Israel's disappointment was still very profound, despite these efforts by Cheysson to put his unfortunate remark in a more palatable context. "If he is sincere in his desire to make amends, let him offer these explanations publicly, either in a speech or in an official statement by his ministry," Nisim said.

Nisim (Likud-Liberals), who is minister of justice, will be filling in for Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for the coming month while Shamir is in Washington with Premier Menahem Begin, then on a visit to Latin America, and then attending the UN General Assembly.

There is plainly gratification in Jerusalem at Mitterrand's and Cheysson's intentions to visit Israel soon. Nisim said a (separate) meeting last week between envoy Rosenne and the French president had been particularly warm and friendly.

## SUDAN

### STATEMENTS DENY STATE OF EMERGENCY IN KHARTOUM

'Responsible Source'

JN081928 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1748 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Sep (SUNA)--In a statement to SUNA, a responsible source has ridiculed the series of lies and falsehoods disseminated about Sudan by the Libyan information organs. The source said that these lies and falsehoods stand as evidence of how the regime has fallen captive to its sick imagination. The source, who was commenting on a Libyan allegation that a state of emergency had been declared in Khartoum and that tanks had sealed off the city's entrances and exits, said: We have become accustomed to hearing such falsehoods from the Libyan regime's information organs--falsehoods which only reflect the nature of this regime, which has fallen irretrievably into a whirlpool of lies and falsehoods. He also described these lies as further evidence of the bankruptcy of these organs and of the isolation of Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. The source said that this new lie about a declaration of a state of emergency in Khartoum will certainly show the Khartoum masses, who are living a quiet, ordinary life, the low level reached by the Libyan information organs. It is also a new chance for our people and the world's people to judge the falsehoods of these feeble organs, whose trumpets mouth only empty words that are mere trash from start to finish. Such organs express the perplexity of the Libyan regime and reflect its grudge toward our people as well as all Arab and African peoples. This Libyan trick, the source added, was soon exposed when world news agencies contacted their correspondents in Khartoum as well as Sudanese officials and diplomatic missions, all of whom denied these lies and stressed that normal life continues throughout Sudan and that efforts are underway to exploit the newly discovered oil for the welfare and prosperity of the Sudanese people and their neighbors. The source said we will learn from the mistakes of others who are exploiting oil revenues to sow sedition, division and sabotage here and there.

The source stressed that the world does not trust what Libya broadcasts, its lies and distortions of joint statements and reports of world news agencies and papers. We all recall the fabrication of a Reuter report a few days ago and the latest scandal of the Libyan mass media.

In conclusion, the responsible source explained that the Sudanese authorities every now and then carry out search, surveillance and security campaigns to tighten the noose around the necks of Libyan and other agents who are looting the people's wealth and operating in the black market with Libyan funds. These campaigns will continue to expose all the agents and penetrators, such as those Libyan agents who detonated a bomb at the Chadian Embassy.

Asked why these Libyan lies had been circulated, the responsible source said that the Libyan regime wants to divert attention away from the Libyan authorities' practices in Tripoli and Chad where opposing army officers are being executed without trial and away from the oppression practiced against the Chadian people who are being killed by tanks, fighter planes and other destructive weapons purchased with the wealth of the Libyan people. The responsible source recalled what happend in the city of (Quraydah) a few days ago when a revolution armed with faith and light weapons succeeded in expelling the Libyans and their agents from the city and the revolutionaries seized control of the city, acts that enraged the Libyan rulers. The source added that the Chadian people will continue on this path until the complete withdrawal of the invading Libyan forces.

'Presidential Spokesman'

NC081112 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] A spokesman for Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has stated that the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, is quiet and normal. He described the reports published by the Libyan news agency about the declaration of a state of emergency in Khartoum as fabricated and totally untrue. The spokesman said that President Numayri held routine meetings today with the ministers of economy and planning and that everything is normal and quiet.

## DJIBOUTI

### INTERIOR MINISTER ON ARRESTED OPPOSITION LEADERS

NC081831 Paris AFP in English 1819 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Djibouti, 8 Sep (AFP)--Djiboutian Interior Minister Idriss Farah Abaneh said today that a dozen leaders of the banned opposition Djiboutian People's Party had been arrested "for administrative reasons." In a press statement Mr Abaneh accused the party executive, which includes former Prime Ministers Ahmed Dini and Abdallah Kamil, of "anti-national and subversive activities" and of trying to stir up trouble among the some 250,000 population of the former French colony in the horn of Africa.

People's Party representatives in Paris said yesterday that all 13 members of the executive had been arrested at the weekend and their homes searched following the distribution of a party publication in Djibouti.

Mr Abaneh said that it had been decided "to put out of harm's way practitioners of a divisive policy in the pay of foreign powers and enemies of unity." Those arrested had taken advantage of the government's "patience and wisdom to strike at the unity, stability and progress" achieved by President Hassan Gouled Apidon since Djibouti became independent from France four years ago, he added. Mr Abaneh gave no indication of how long the "administrative measure" would last but observers here said the government appeared to be ensuring that no viable opposition would be represented at the elections scheduled for next spring.

Last year's presidential elections, the first since independence, saw President Gouled reelected with 84.58 percent of the votes as the only candidate for what is in effect the only party in the state, the Popular Rally for Progress (RPP). Constitutional conditions made it virtually impossible for another candidate to stand at the elections. According to the authorities, the aim was to avoid reopening old ethnic wounds and concentrate on developing the underprivileged country and fighting corruption.

Mr Dini and Mr Kamil--one [as received] of several former members of the RPP who defected--are both members of the minority Afar tribe. They accused President Gouled of favouring the Majority Assars, although the government contains several Afars, including current Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou.

Last July Mr Gouled amnestied five of the 11 political prisoners in this tiny strategic state on the tip of the horn of Africa, where the French still have almost 4,000 troops stationed. The six remaining prisoners are all Afars, accused of armed attacks.

(In Paris today sources close to President Gouled, who is on a private visit to the French capital, said the arrests of the opposition leaders was only "provisional." The source said that the president greatly favoured a policy of appeasement and is anxious to remain above disputes. He would be returning to Djibouti tomorrow and would carry out an in-depth examination of the situation there, they added.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### OPPOSITION PARTY PUBLISHES STATEMENT IN PARIS

AB071254 Paris AFP in French 1037 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Sep (AFP)--The Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party [FPO-PT] of Dr Abel Goumba thinks that the overthrow of David Dacko is the first step toward democratic resurgence, which is necessarily attained by the rapid organization of free elections.

In a statement published in Paris today, the FPO-PT recalled that the opposition had on many occasion demanded the resignation of the former head of state, and that it had proposed a democratic replacement solution which called for the participation of all the nation's active forces.

In spite of our principled opposition to military coup d'etats, we nevertheless think the army's initiative...can be considered a first step toward the democratic resurgence that the Central African people are waiting for. However, the communique adds that the army will not fully assume its patriotic duty unless it rapidly creates the necessary conditions for organizing and holding democratic and free elections.

For the FPO-PT, these conditions include lifting the suspension on political activities and freeing its militants unjustly arrested by the Dacko government following the 14 July attempt in Bangui which resulted in three deaths and many wounded.

## CHAD

### HABRE'S FORCES CAPTURE TOWNS NEAR SUDAN BORDER

JN091135 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Al-Jumaynah, 9 Sep (SUNA)--Leader Hissein Habre captured Tuesday the town of Irbia 120 km to the northwest of the town of Kalbis on the Sudanese western borders after a sudden attack on the town according to reports received here.

Jabre's forces had liberated the town and driven away the allied forces of Libya and Chadian Government coalition of Goukouni Oueddei, Acyl Ahmat and Mahamat Aba said.

A big number of Libyan troops were killed while the rest retreated to Oum Chalouba and Biltine towns. Huge amount of antitanks arms, machineguns of different sizes and other military equipment were captured by Habre's forces.

Forces loyal to Habre had captured last Saturday the town of Guereda 45 km west of the Sudanese western borders, killing wounded and capturing 195 troops of the 1700 strong coalition forces.

### LIBYAN TROOPS FAIL TO RECAPTURE GUEREDA

JN091148 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Al-Junaynah, 9 Sep (SUNA)--The Libyan aggressors failed yesterday to reoccupy the town of Guereda captured by the forces loyal to the Chadian opposition leader Hissein Habre last Saturday.

Reports received by SUNA here said the Libyan aggressive troops had launched an attack on the town with troops of infantry regiment, tank platoon 55, artillery platoon 122 m/m and eight rocket launchers b.m. 16. The attacking force was backed by MIG fighter planes and 2000-strong Goukouni and Acyl Ahmat forces.

Habre's forces rebuffed the attack after 14 hours of continuous fighting. The Libyan aggressive troops were forced to retreat suffering heavy casualties and losses.

## GHANA

### 2-YEAR EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD080526 Accra Domestic Service in English 2245 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Ghana and the Soviet Union today signed a 2-year exchange agreement covering sports, science, culture and education. The minister of sports and culture, Mr Thomas Abilla, signed on behalf of the Ghana Government while the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Ghana, Mr [name indistinct] signed for his country.

## IVORY COAST

### PRESIDENT GRANTS JOURNALISTS CLEMENCY 4 SEP

AB042202 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic has just granted clemency to about 20 journalists from the radio, television and the Ivory Coast news agency. They have been released from the army where they were sent for illegally withdrawing their services in July and November last year.

The announcement of clemency was made to them by the minister of information in his office this afternoon. Mr Amadou Thiam took the opportunity to communicate the head of state's message to them. All of them have been pardoned and placed at the disposal of their directors.

[Begin Thiam recording] The president of the Republic has asked me to tell you that he has released you and has pardoned all of you. This is consistent with the philosophy of the head of state, who is the father of us all. This philosophy consists in punishing us when we go wrong, and later restoring his confidence in us. He asked me to tell you this evening that he has granted clemency to those of you who have become known as the strikers of radio and television. The pardon is total; there is no (?grudge). Therefore, as of tomorrow, you and the others will be placed at the disposal of your two principal directors who will determine your respective assignments.

On your behalf--you who are present as well as those who are absent--I have thanked the head of state for the clemency he has shown you. [end recording]

## LIBERIA

### ULTIMATUM ISSUED TO STRIKING TEACHERS, STUDENTS

AB090802 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The education minister, Maj H. Boimah Fahnbulleh, yesterday gave a final warning to striking teachers of the Monrovia Consolidated Schools System, MCSS, to return to classes by 1100 today or be dismissed. Minister Fahnbulleh warned the MCSS students also to return to school today by 0900 or be expelled.

He was speaking yesterday at a press conference in his office to explain what he termed slanted and distorted reporting of the MCSS teachers strike. Minister Fahnbulleh explained that $3.1 million has been allocated in his ministry's budget to adjust teachers salaries, making it possible for some 6,200 teachers with low salaries to receive a minumum of $250 increment. Teachers in this category constitute 80 percent of the teaching force in government schools in the country.

## NIGERIA

### BAN ON ASSEMBLIES, RALLIES LIFTED IN KANO 8 SEP

AB091206 Lagos NAN in English 1153 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Kano, 9 Sep (NAN)--The ban on public assemblies, meetings, processions and political rallies has been lifted in Kano state.

In a statement yesterday the police advised the general [word indistinct] and other interested groups to apply for and obtain permits from the State Commissioner of Police before holding any public assembly, procession, meetings and rallies.

It warned that any person, political parties and organisation who contravened or made any attempt to hold such without permits would be severely dealt with.

## SENEGAL

### DIOUF PRESIDES AT MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING

AB082159 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The head of state today presided over the Ministerial Council meeting. In his report to the council, the head of state first of all reported on his friendly and working visit to France from 2 to 4 September 1981, at the invitation of His Excellency Francois Mitterrand, president of the Republic of France. Concerning the visit, the head of state indicated that it took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship reflecting the image of confident and popular cooperation which has always united France and Senegal. The president also insisted on renewing his sincere thanks to President Francois Mitterrand, the government and people of France for the warm reception accorded him and his delegation. The head of state again (?spoke) about the positive results of this friendly and working visit which will enable President Francois Mitterrand and himself to give new impetus to the Franco-Senegalese cooperation, a cooperation which is already worthy of emulation.

The president also informed the council of the audience he granted to the honorable (Abdul Kimuni), deputy foreign minister of Kenya who delivered a personal message from President Daniel arap Moi, current chairman of the OAU. The message concerns relations of fraternal cooperation which exist between Senegal and Kenya, inter-African relations and security in Africa.

On the situation in southern Africa, the head of state once again strongly condemned South Africa's military intervention in Angola which is a sovereign African state whose territorial integrity should be respected. To this end the head of state expressed the Senegalese people's solidarity with the Angolan people.

In the same way, the president of the Republic expressed his government's concern over the Namibian issue, and hoped that a lasting and satisfactory solution would be found on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435. The head of state reiterated the Senegalese government's support for SWAPO, the only and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Speaking about the Senegalese and Gambian Governments' decision to turn their two countries into a confederation, the president stressed the need to speed up studies currently going on, in order to enable the peoples of Gambia and Senegal to realize this important scheme which so rightly expresses their deep aspirations.

## ANGOLA

### ANGOP LEVELS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA

#### Laying Mines Near Border

AB041424 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda, 4 Sep (AFP)--The official Angolan news agency, ANGOP, reported today that the South African Army is laying mines in the southern part of Angola to make it more difficult for people and animals to pass through to the border with Namibia. According to the agency, this massive mine-laying operation is responsible for the delay in the withdrawal of the South African troops from the Angolan territory which they entered on 23 August. According to ANGOP, another reason for the delay could be Pretoria's desire to create the minimum conditions for the territorial Balkanization of Angola and the installation of its puppets (the opposition UNITA movement) in the occupied zone.

In a long and very severe commentary in which South Africa is compared five times with Nazi Germany, ANGOP wrote that nothing indicates that South Africa really intends to withdraw from Angolan territory and return to the other territory which it is occupying illegally (Namibia).

After reaffirming Angola's right to engage in actions of legitimate defense along or with the help of its allies, ANGOP threatened that South Africa will have to pay an unforeseeable price if the invasion does not stop immediately.

#### Fabrication on Soviet Advisers

AB081132 Paris AFP in French 1019 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda, 8 Sep (AFP)--The official Angolan news agency, ANGOP, yesterday accused the South African authorities of having fabricated the proofs of the presence of Soviet and East German advisers in southern Angola.

In an editorial headlined "Hallucination," ANGOP recalled the visits of Western journalists to Ngiva (40 km north of the Namibian border) organized by Pretoria and accused South Africa of having personally dropped in that locality bottles of Russian vodka, Soviet propaganda books and mysterious Soviet plans for the destabilization of southern Africa.

ANGOP finally expressed the opinion that if it were indeed true that the South African Army had taken some Soviet advisers prisoner in southern Angola, the Pretoria regime would have hastened to show them to the public but it has not done so until now.

### ANTI-SOUTH AFRICA RALLY HELD IN LUANDA 8 SEP

LD082032 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda--More than 30,000 people have taken part in a rally denouncing the South African invasion of Angola. The Luanda provincial commissar, Evaristo Quimba, speaking at the rally, reiterated the right of his government to ask for help from its allies in order to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Meanwhile, an AFP correspondent in Angola reports that about 131,000 Angolans have been forced to abandon their homes and possessions due to the recent South African invasion of southern Angola. The agency said that the majority of the refugees are in Lubango, and that this city is also caring for about 500 injured persons, victims of the recent South African invasion. [Words indistinct] 100 people died before they could be hospitalized.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### PRETORIA REPORTED READY TO NEGOTIATE ON UN TROOPS

AB071615 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 7 Sep (AFP)--South Africa is prepared to negotiate the stationing of United Nations troops in Namibia to supervise a ceasefire in the territory, the STAR newspaper reported here today. The paper's Capetown correspondent said that in spite of the government's refusal to make any comment on the matter in the wake of hints or progress dropped by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the weekend, privately officials admit the shift has taken place in Pretoria.

However, the same officials insist that the South African-recognised internal parties in Namibia are opposed to the presence of U.N. troops, the STAR said. It added that, following the U.N. General Assembly's refusal to allow South Africa to be represented at last week's special debate on Namibia, public opinion would associate the U.N. with a bias in favour of the Southwest African Peoples Organisation. SWAPO has been fighting a guerrilla war against the South African control of the former German colony.

The STAR forecast that an important government statement on the progress of negotiations on the Namibian problem would be made in Parliament during the Foreign Ministry budget debate. Observers said that if the STAR report was correct, the way would be open to lifting one of the most serious obstacles to a Namibian settlement. Pretoria has always resisted the deployment of U.N. troops along the border between Namibia and Angola, where SWAPO has its main bases [words indistinct] guerrilla organisation.

### DEFENSE CHIEF EXPLAINS RECENT INCURSIONS

LD090512 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] The chief of the South African Defense Force, Gen Constand Viljoen, says the South African action in Angola served, among other things, to highlight Soviet involvement. Addressing South African troops in the operational area, he said he thought the most important thing South Africa had achieved with the operation was exposure of Russia's aims in southern Africa.

General Viljoen said whereas South Africa was often accused in the past of seeing a communist behind every bush, it had now been proved by way of the Russian presence and by way of the presence of the [indistinct words] and advisers. He said the whold Angolan countryside was scattered with Soviet equipment which was at the disposal of SWAPO. The general described the operation as the best ever undertaken by South African and South-West Africa/Namibia security forces.

### ANC MEMBERS SAID RECEIVING TRAINING IN ZIMBABWE

AB081146 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 8 Sep (AFP)--About 1,400 members of South Africa's banned African National Congress (ANC) are being given secret military training in Zimbabwe, according to the South African monthly magazine, ARMED FORCES.

The magazine said the South African guerrillas were disguised as members of the Zimbabwe National Army, formed from Zimbabwe's bush war liberation armies. Training camps had been set up near Mount Darwin and Mtoko, in north-east Zimbabwe, it added.

ARMED FORCES also quoted unconfirmed reports that members of the ZNA are to be sent to Angola as a back-up for the SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) and to help with the protection of their bases.